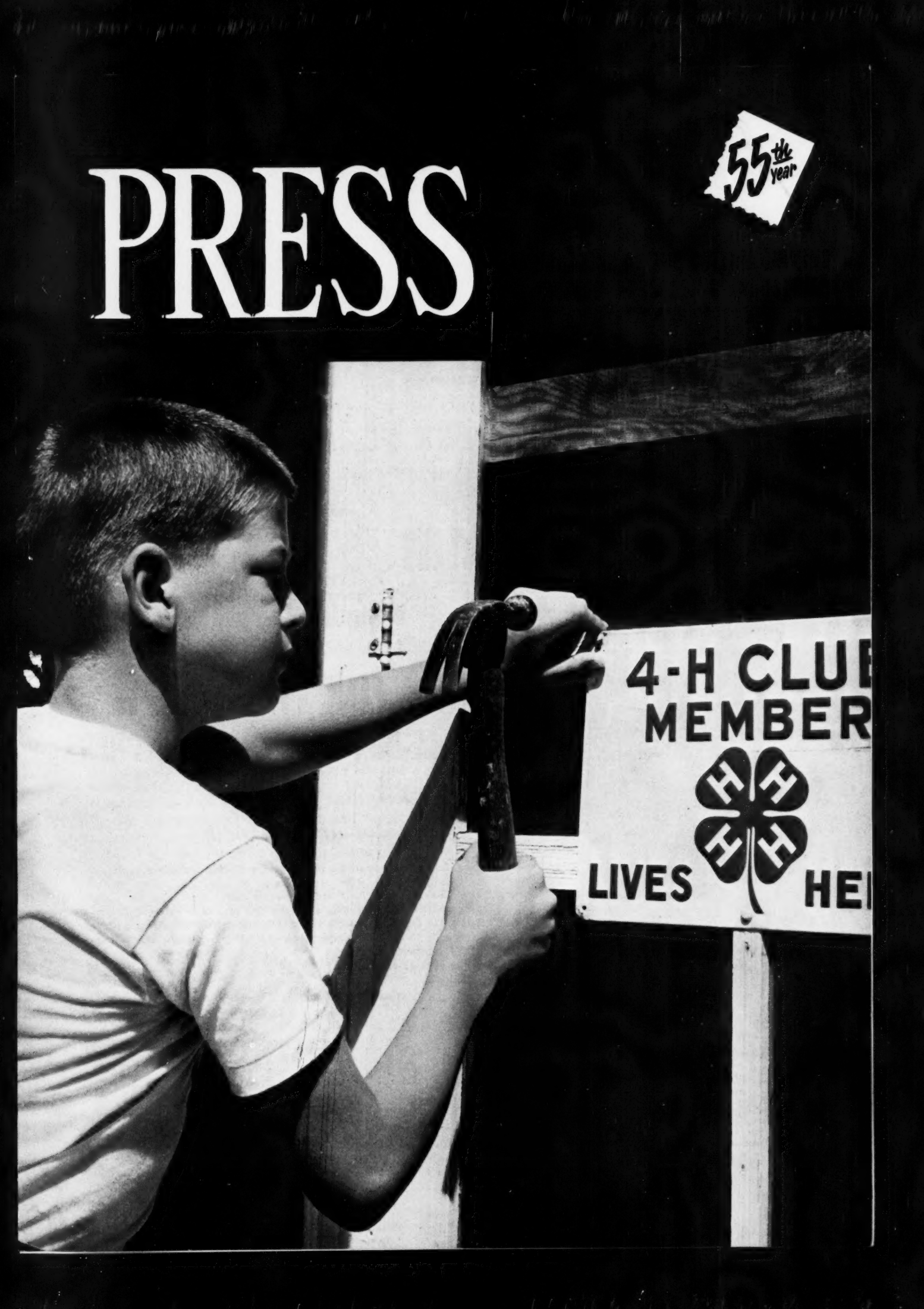
PRESS

55th year

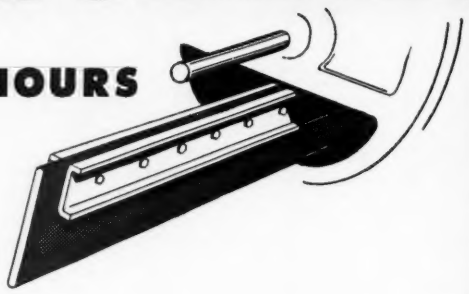


CHANGE FLAPS

IN MINUTES...NOT HOURS

IN SPARE TIME

NOT DOWN TIME



Put Quick-Change Flaps on your vacuum wheels, with the holder that lets you slide them into place quickly when needed.

QUICK CHANGE FLAPS can be rebolted in spare time, without interruption to ginning during the busy season. Write for descriptive folder.

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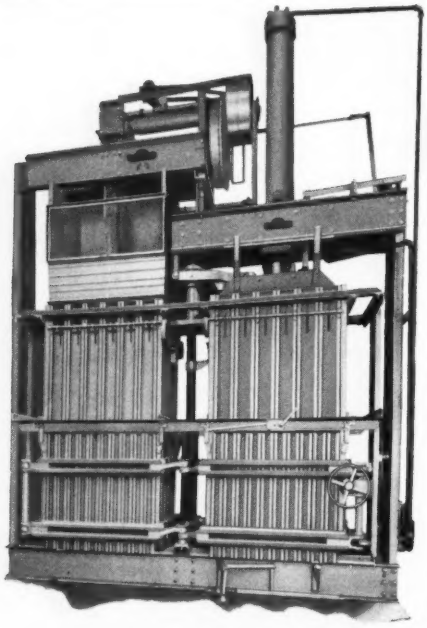
DALLAS, TEXAS **COLUMBUS, GA.** MEMPHIS, TENN.



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CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

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Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

Stop bale fires in 20 minutes without wetting the bale!

Save hundreds of dollars a year with this quick, positive handling of fire bales!

Carbon dioxide does the trick. Quickly. Cleanly. Positively. Without wetting the lint.

The operation is simple. When a bale is sealed in the MITCHELL LinTreeter's pressure chamber, a vacuum pump draws off the air. Then CO_2 — the fire extinguishing gas — is injected into the chamber under pressure. In 20 minutes it penetrates to the innermost part of the bale and soon snuffs out stubborn, smouldering fires.

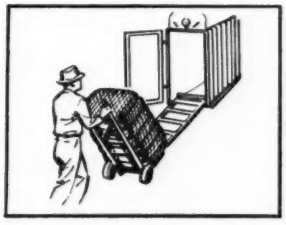
There is no guess work. The MITCHELL LinTreeter has been thoroughly field tested, and some large-volume ginners have stated that it pays for itself in one or two seasons.

For complete details drop us a card requesting "MITCHELL LinTreeter Bulletin Sheet," and contact your MITCHELL field representative.

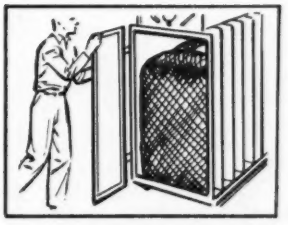
MITCHELL

LinTreeter

BALE-FIRE EXTINGUISHER



Fire bale is hand-trucked to open LinTreeter and deposited on rolling steel track. Track and bale are pushed in.



Door is then shut and tightened by ten pressure lugs. Ready now for two-stage treatment of air removal and carbon dioxide injection.

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Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 55 MAY 8, 1954 NO. 10

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association

Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association

Arizona Ginners' Association

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association

California Cotton Ginners' Association

The Carolinas Ginners' Association

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association

Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS

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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

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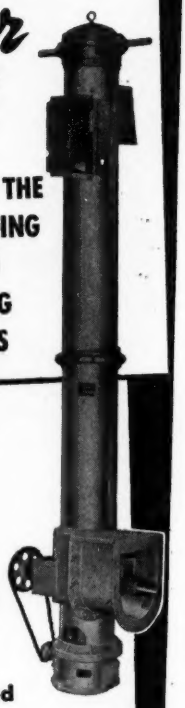
Rotor Lift



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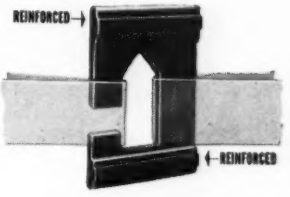

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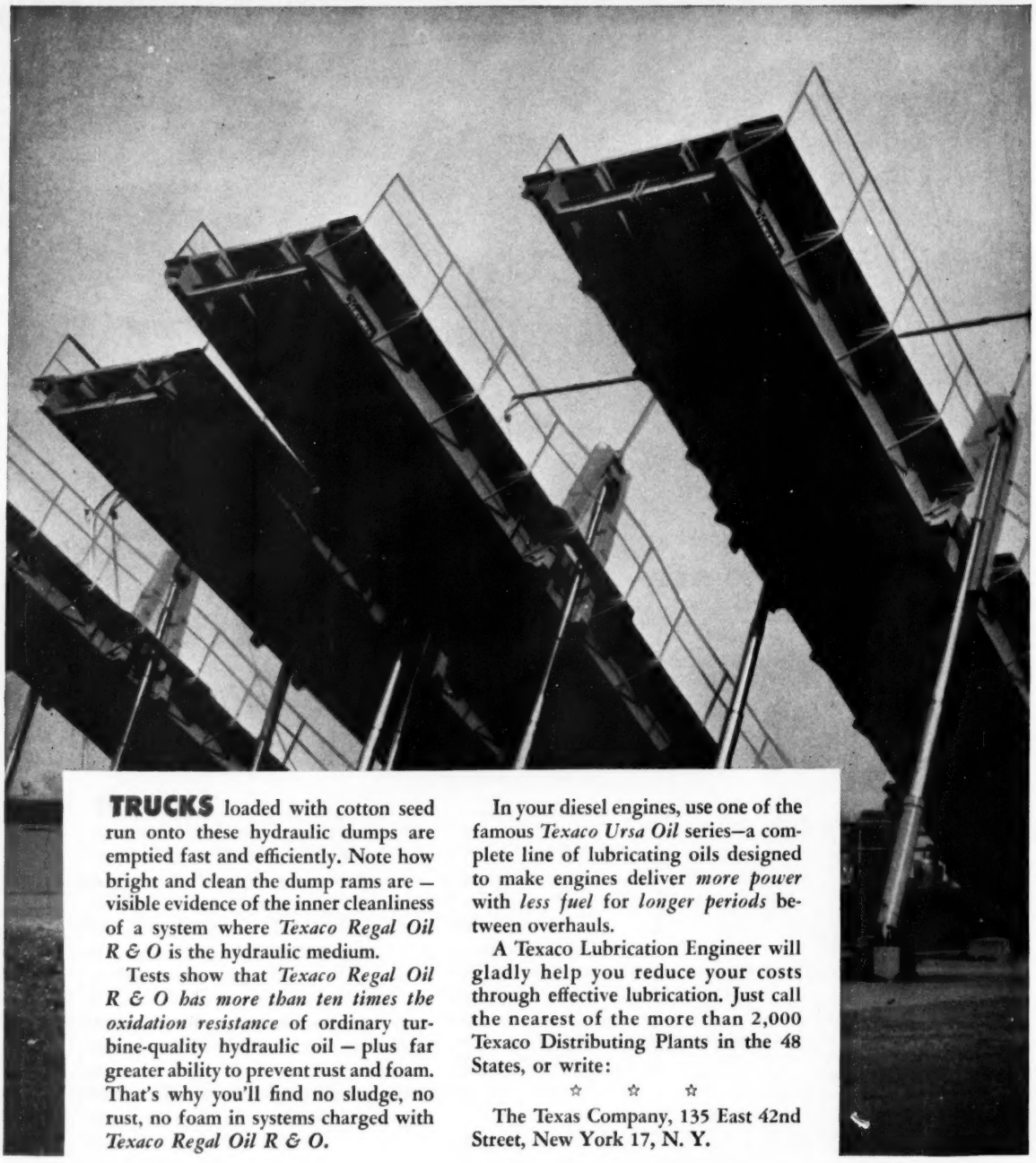

TRUCKS loaded with cotton seed run onto these hydraulic dumps are emptied fast and efficiently. Note how bright and clean the dump rams are — visible evidence of the inner cleanliness of a system where *Texaco Regal Oil R & O* is the hydraulic medium.

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FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

An Opportunity To Lower Costs

Cottonseed Meal For Poultry

AUTHORITY says cottonseed processors should be selling more meal to manufacturers who can save by using it in their feeds.

DR. J. R. COUCH, the author, is a member of the Biochemistry and Nutrition and Poultry Husbandry Departments of the Texas A. & M. College System.

By J. R. COUCH

COTTONSEED PROCESSORS should sell more cottonseed meal to poultry feed manufacturers!

Commercial broiler production, which is only a part of the poultry industry, offers a tremendous market for cottonseed meal which has been processed so that it is suitable for use in these rations. During the last two decades, the production of commercial broilers has increased by more than 2,500 percent. It is a highly competitive enterprise which must depend on very efficient rations at the lowest possible cost. Broilers will consume approximately 1.5 million tons of high protein concentrates this year. Growing chickens will need over one million tons and turkeys will consume nearly 500,000 tons of high protein concentrates.

• **Will Reduce Costs**—The cost of most poultry feeds in this area can be significantly reduced by replacing a part of the soybean meal with cottonseed meal which has been processed in a manner to make it efficient in these feeds. Recently, the feed trade has reported a price differential in this area between soybean meal and cottonseed meal in excess of $40 per ton favoring the use of cottonseed meal. When only 10 pounds of cottonseed meal replace an equal amount of soybean meal in 100 pounds of mixture (many cottonseed meals should be used in larger amounts), the broiler ration can be produced for $4 per ton less under these price conditions. This amounts to 20 cents per hundred pounds of feed and can mean a saving of nearly 2 cents per bird.

Research is making it possible to use more cottonseed meal in chick, broiler and growing mashes. Research workers from agricultural experiment stations, USDA, industrial laboratories and cottonseed processing industry personnel, meeting at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans on Nov. 9-11, 1953, to report on research with cottonseed meal, adopted this official statement:

"Results presented thus far indicate that chick and broiler rations containing cottonseed meal and soybean meal in equal proportions on a nitrogen basis are equal or superior to rations based on either cottonseed meal or soybean meal alone, when the cottonseed meal used has 0.04 percent or less free gossypol and 75 percent or more of nitrogen solubility in 0.02 N NaOH solution."

It should be emphasized that by replacing one-half of the soybean meal in diets referred to in this statement, very liberal amounts of cottonseed meal are used, since soybean meal provided most of the supplemental protein in the basal diet. Our own experimental rations, which helped provide the basis for this recommendation, contained as much as 17.5 percent of cottonseed meal and 17.5 percent of soybean meal. The cottonseed meals which meet the specifications of this statement are of very high nutritive value.

Other cottonseed meals which approach, but do not completely meet, these specifications have a very useful place in such rations but will be used in smaller amounts than those meeting the specifications. Free gossypol and nitrogen solubility standards were established to eliminate any possible toxicity, or growth retardation, from free gossypol and to insure that the availability of the essential amino acids in the cottonseed meal is high.

Dr. Carl M. Lyman, head of the department of biochemistry and nutrition at Texas A. & M., and the writer have concluded that nitrogen solubility may be decreased to approximately 70 percent and we still have a meal of high nutritive value for chicks.

While pigs and laying hens are very sensitive to free gossypol, the level of free gossypol in meal used in chick rations may be safely much above the 0.04 percent specified in the adopted statement. Work reported at the Third Cottonseed Meal Processing Conference

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Dr. J. R. Couch, one of the foremost poultry nutritionists, was selected by the Poultry Science Association in 1951 to receive the American Feed Manufacturers' Association annual award for outstanding research in poultry nutrition. He has published 57 scientific papers and more than 50 popular articles on poultry research.

He has served as chairman of the Texas Nutrition Conference since 1949. He has appeared on the program of the Mid-West Feed Manufacturers' Association four times; discussed poultry research before the Distillers' Feed Conference four successive years; appeared before the Vitamins and Metabolism Conference and Food and Nutrition Conference; addressed nutrition conferences in Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, North Carolina, and Oregon; and has had papers each year on the program of the American Institute of Nutrition, American Chemical Society and Poultry Science Association since beginning his research at Texas A. & M. College.

Doctor Couch first became widely known for his participation in the discovery of the value of antibiotics in poultry feeds. Other outstanding studies include: high-energy, low-fiber rations; use of supplemental methionine in chicken and turkey feeds; and the discovery of unidentified growth factors.

This extensive research program, currently involving the work of 16 graduate students and 5 technicians, being conducted under the supervision of Doctor Couch and with the cooperation of Dr. C. M. Lyman, head of the biochemistry and nutrition department, and Dr. J. H. Quisenberry, head of the poultry husbandry department, is made possible through active support of 25 different commercial companies and trade associations which have provided grants-in-aid. Cottonseed meal research is supported, in part, by a grant-in-aid from the National Cottonseed Products Association.

DR. CARL M. LYMAN, Head, Biochemistry and Nutrition Department, Texas A. & M., has been a leader in technical studies of cottonseed meal. He helped prove the value of the balance of essential amino acids contained in cottonseed meal.

by B. W. Heywang of the U.S. Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Ariz., indicated that no toxicity was observed in chicks when the level of free gossypol in the total ration did not exceed 0.02 percent.

A recent experiment conducted by W. Y. Chang, a graduate student in the department of biochemistry and nutrition, Doctor Lyman and the writer indicated that the total ration must contain more than 0.06 percent free gossypol to be toxic to the growing chick. The results of Heywang's experiments would indicate that a meal containing as much as 0.1 percent free gossypol could be fed to chicks in amounts above 20 percent of the total ration without gossypol toxicity. We feel our work indicates the safe level of such a meal may be as high as 60 percent of the total ration insofar as free gossypol is concerned.

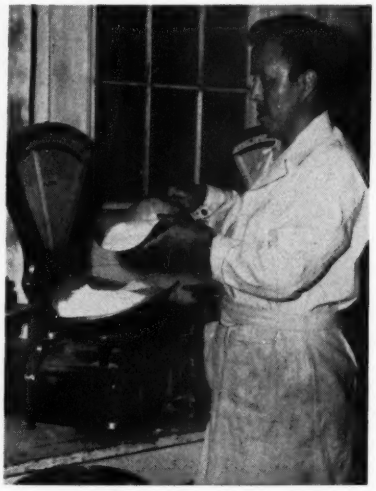
Nitrogen solubility reflects the nutritive value of the meal for chicks according to results obtained from experiments conducted in the departments of biochemistry and nutrition and poultry husbandry. Studies of tolerance to free gossypol by chicks which have been conducted by our group indicate to us that nitrogen solubility is more important in determining the nutritive value than are the lower levels of free gossypol.

It is believed the solubility of cottonseed meal protein in 0.02 normal sodium hydroxide is a good index to the availability of the essential amino acids. Availability of the amino acid lysine is especially important in present-day chick and broiler rations because these rations depend more on plant protein than formerly and plant proteins are usually weakest in lysine.

One of the first studies conducted in this program was carried out by Professor R. M. Sherwood and the writer. It was found in this instance that cottonseed meal was deficient in lysine. When lysine was added in the presence of a B_{12} supplement, growth of the chicks fed this feed was equivalent to that of other chicks fed soybean meal as the only protein concentrate.

• **Field Results Favorable**—Field studies were carried out by J. R. Reed, Jr., and the writer at the broiler substation near Gonzales, Texas. The results of these experiments showed that the particular cottonseed meal used could be substituted for approximately one-half of the soybean meal with growth somewhat better than that which resulted from feeding chicks soybean meal as the only protein concentrate. It should be emphasized that this was an experimental cottonseed meal. The experimental rations were supplemented with dried whey, fish meal and one pound per ton of feed grade methionine.

Concurrently with the above studies, W. Y. Chang, Doctor Lyman and the writer have conducted extensive investigations on the nutritive value of cottonseed meal when used in starting chick feeds. Over 100 samples of experimental cottonseed meals manufactured by different processes have been tested in chick growth studies to evaluate protein quality of these meals. The results of these studies have shown that best growth is obtained when the meals have a low level of free gossypol and a high nitrogen solubility in 0.02 normal sodium hydroxide.



W. Y. CHANG, graduate student under the supervision of Doctor Lyman and Doctor Couch, conducted cottonseed meal research studies.

These studies and others at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station on the utilization of cottonseed meal have been supported in part by grants-in-aid from the National Cottonseed Products Association and the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. The meals were made available for testing through the cooperative efforts of the National Cottonseed Products Association and the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Other collaborators in the project to improve the usefulness of cottonseed meal in poultry feeds include Dr. C. R. Grau, University of California; Dr. A. B. Watts, University of Louisiana; Professor C. L. Morgan, Clemson College; B. W. Heywang, U.S. Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, and many others.

Recognizing that not all cottonseed meals will meet the standards of the official recommendation made at the Third Cottonseed Meal Processing Conference and realizing that these meals may be used profitably in somewhat lesser amounts in poultry feeds, Dr. J. H. Quisenberry, head of the poultry husbandry department, Texas A. & M., and the writer recently revised the poultry feed formulas suggested by the poultry husbandry department. These formulas recommend that cottonseed meal containing no more than 0.1 percent free gossypol and with a nitrogen solubility of at least 70 percent in 0.02 normal sodium hydroxide can be used at a level of 10 percent in starter and broiler feeds, at a level of 8 percent in growing mashes and at a level of 6 percent in broiler finishing mashes. A level of 8 percent of such cottonseed meal was recommended for use in turkey starter, turkey grower and turkey fattener feeds. All formulas are fed on all-mash basis.

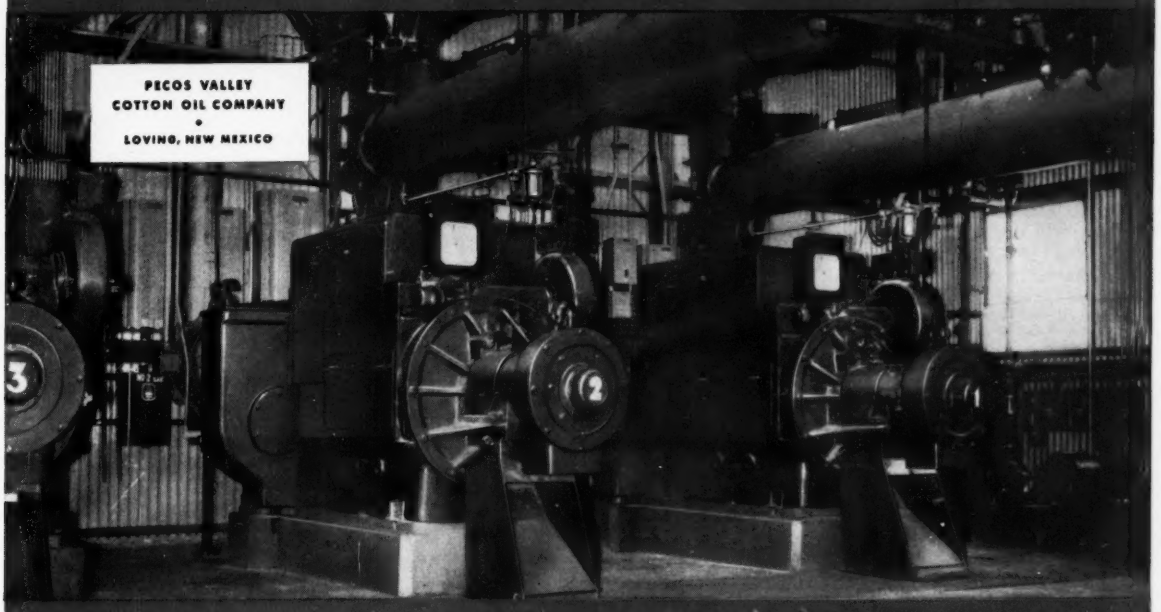
Notice that these levels of cottonseed meal are somewhat lower than were suggested in the statement adopted at the Third Cottonseed Meal Processing Conference. The reason is that the specifications for these meals are lower than those in the adopted statement. In that statement, it was agreed that a cottonseed meal containing no more than 0.04 percent free gossypol and having

(Continued on Page 59)

J. R. REED, Jr., Gonzales Broiler Experiment Station, conducted field studies using cottonseed meal to replace up to one-half of the soybean meal for broilers.

40 to 50 TONS PER DAY CAPACITY

1600 TO 2000 LBS. CAKE PER HOUR



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At Lake Murray, May 24-25

Oklahoma Crushers Plan Convention

■ **FRANK BARLOW and A. L. Ward on first day's program. J. D. Fleming to head panel discussion at final session Tuesday.**

Program plans for the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting have been announced by J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary. The convention will be held May 24-25 at Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore.

The business meeting is scheduled to get under way Monday noon. Charles E. Thompson, agricultural counsel for the Oklahoma Chain Store Association, will address the convention.

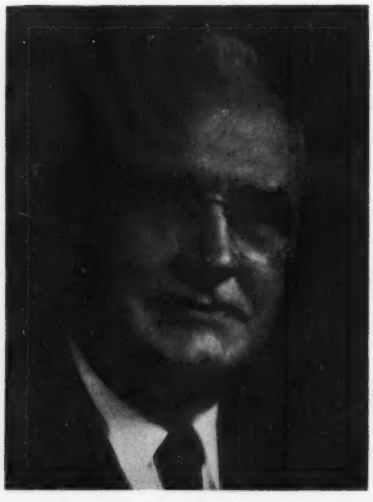
A. L. Ward, director of the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, will also address the group Monday afternoon, as will Frank Barlow, Washington, National Cotton Council.

Tuesday morning will be devoted to committee reports, election of officers and a panel discussion led by Secretary Fleming. Panel members will be Dick Shelby of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee; Dr. John M. Green, agronomist in charge of cotton, Oklahoma Experiment Station; George Stroup, Extension cotton specialist, and Ralph R. Dreessen, Oklahoma Vocational Agricultural Department, southwestern district supervisor, all of Stillwater.

Their topics are as follows: Shelby, the cotton acreage situation for 1954; Green, the research program at the Oklahoma Experiment Station; Stroup, the educational program of the Extension Service; and Dreessen, the educational program of the Vocational Agricultural Department.

The meeting will adjourn Tuesday noon. There will be a meeting of the board of directors Monday morning at 10. A luncheon for ladies attending the convention will be held Monday noon, and the dinner-dance will start at 7 p.m. Monday.

Officers of the Association, in addition to Fleming, are G. F. Knipe, Southwestern Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City, president, and Marvin L. Slack, Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill, Anadarko, vice-president.



A. L. WARD

Vetch and Winter Peas Studied in Arkansas

Recommendations for green manure and winter cover crops for Arkansas are contained in Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 543, The Performance of Vetch and Winter Peas in Arkansas.

The study covered a three-year period and tests were conducted at four locations in the state, Hope, Stuttgart, Marianna and Fayetteville. Single copies of the bulletin are available without charge from the Bulletin Office, College of Agriculture, Fayetteville.

USDA Has Handbook on Storage Facilities

The Handbook for Use in Educational Program Aimed at Helping To Increase Storage Facilities for the 1954 Crop of Grains and Oilseeds has been issued by USDA. It is dated April 1954.

As the title indicates, the 12-page bulletin was designed to help create understanding of the grain and oilseed storage problem, termed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as possibly "the most serious storage problem we have ever faced."

The handbook lists other educational materials that are available, including publications, slides, TV package, and exhibits. Most of the material, including the handbook, is available from USDA, Washington 25.

■ **W. B. CAMP, Bakersfield, Calif., president of W. B. Camp & Sons, has been re-elected to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. He represents agriculture on the board.**

At 58th Annual Convention

NCPA Meeting in Houston

■ **PRECONVENTION meetings of rules, insurance, seed grading and chemists' committees precede formal opening May 10 of general sessions at the Shamrock Hotel.**

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS and representatives of allied industries are in Houston for the fifty-eighth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Monday and Tuesday, May 10-11, at the Shamrock Hotel.

The complete program of the meeting was published April 24 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication for NCPA. The Press will carry a story and pictures of the convention in its issue of May 22; and will publish the official proceedings of the meeting for distribution to NCPA members.

A number of important preconvention meetings were held in Houston prior to the formal opening of the convention sessions Monday morning. These included the chemists' meeting May 6; the rules committee meeting starting May 7; and the insurance committee meeting May 9. On May 8, a special meeting between members of the NCPA seed grading committee and other interested crushers and USDA representatives was held to discuss the mandatory linters factor recently incorporated in the seed grading regulations.

NCPA officers for 1953-54 are: S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas, president; A. L. Ward, Dallas, Educational Service director; and the following from Memphis, T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president; S. M. Harmon, secretary-treasurer; John F. Moloney, assistant to the executive vice-president; and Alfred B. Pittman, general counsel.

Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, is assistant director of the Educational Service. Field representatives are Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La.; E. T. Hollowell, Atlanta; and Kenneth O. Lewis, Lubbock.

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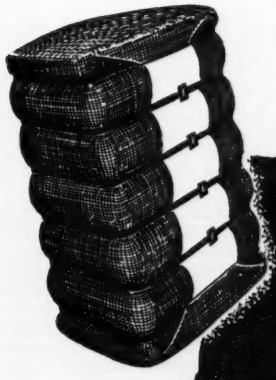

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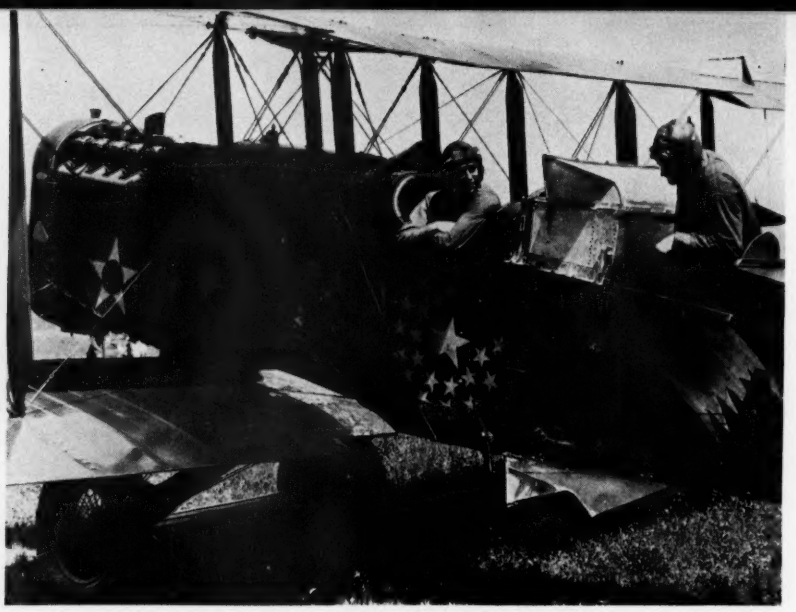
STAFF ARTICLE

Appointments of first public entomologists a century ago by New York and U.S. marked initial milestone in record of service which has saved many lives and millions of dollars from harmful insects.



PLANES first were used for insect control in the 1920's. Note the drawing of a boll weevil on this World War I "Jenny" biplane.

First 100 Years of Professional Entomology See Many Victories

There is no kind of mischief . . . in this world of nature but that some insect is at the bottom of it.

THAT IS a broad statement, but the facts about the devastation caused by insects seem to justify it. Four billion dollars or more is the annual loss from destructive insects in the U.S. alone. A single pest, the boll weevil, cost farmers $9 billion worth of cotton in the first 50 years after that insect invaded this country.

The first professional entomologist in the U.S. made the statement quoted at the start of this article. His appointment, just 100 years ago, is the initial milestone in a century of service by entomologists that is being recognized this year throughout the country.

• **National Observance**—Centennial observances include open houses at experiment stations, insect research laboratories and entomological business houses. Fight Your Insect Enemies is the slogan being used to call public attention to the progress that has been made and the unsolved problems. Climax of the centennial program, which is being carried on in each state as well as nationally, is expected to be a banquet in Washington in June at which more than 1,500 entomologists and leaders of allied professions will meet.

The Centennial Commemoration Committee consists of David G. Hall, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, chairman; L. S. Stearns, University of Delaware, Newark, representing extension services; Bailey B. Pepper, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., representing experiment stations; Montgomery R. Budd, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., representing industry; Dr. George H. Bradley, U.S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, representing commissioned services; and Wallace S. Moreland, Rutgers University, representing universities and colleges.

H. H. Ross of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, who is president of the Entomological Society of America, says that entomologists are attempting to gain public interest and assistance in controlling insect pests through the nationwide information and education program during the centennial year.

"Entomologists, working with other scientists, have found ways of controlling most of the 6,500 or more different kinds of destructive insects in the U.S.," he commented, "but it's up to the individual to use these weapons."

Some of the things that have been done, and need to be done, are suggested by a short outline of the beginnings of entomology as a profession.

• **First Entomologists** — The man who blamed bugs for being at the bottom of all of nature's mischief, in the quotation at the beginning of this article, was Dr. Asa Fitch, a medical doctor. Almost exactly a century ago, on May 4, 1854, Doctor Fitch became entomologist for the state of New York. He thereby earned the distinction of being the nation's first professional entomologist—as well as receiving a salary of $1,000 a year.

An entomologist went to work for the federal government a month later. He was Townend Glover, employed on June 14, 1854, by the U.S. Patent Office to work in its new Bureau of Agriculture. Bureau employees occupied a single room. Their duties were to "collect information on seeds, fruits and insects of the U.S."

After the present Department of Agriculture was created during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, Townend Glover in 1863 became the first entomologist for the new Department. His salary was $2,000 a year. It is interesting, in view of the later contributions that entomology made to cotton, to note that Glover did research on insects that attack cotton, as well as other pests.

(Continued on Page 52)

HELICOPTERS are proving especially useful to control forest insects. As shown here, the downwash from the rotors helps to put the insecticide deep into the foliage of dense trees.

the *RIGHT* amount of water in the *RIGHT* place at the *RIGHT* time increases yields up to 25%

Even in so-called "NORMAL" years yields can be increased up to 25% with the application of sufficient moisture during the critical growth periods.

MATHIESON PORTABLE SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Lowers unit cost of production by helping to produce maximum yields per acre. Check these important features:

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No moving parts
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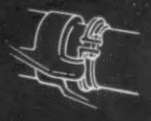

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Elevates and positions
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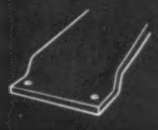
Keeps weeds and grass from pipe end



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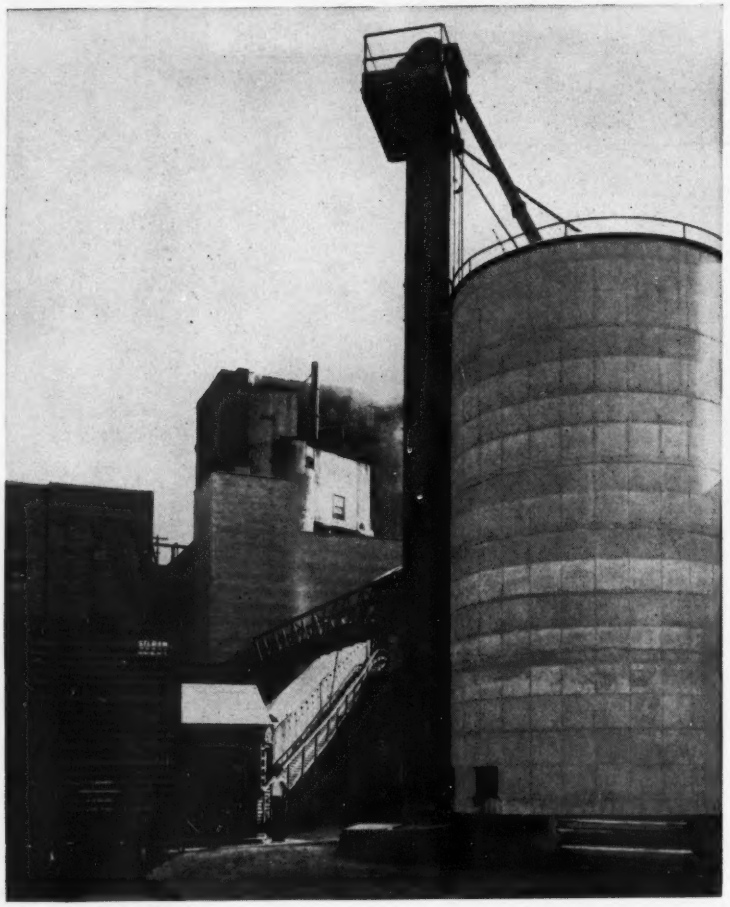
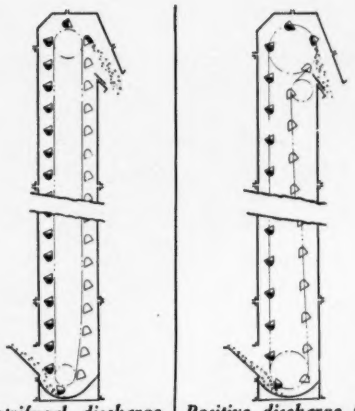
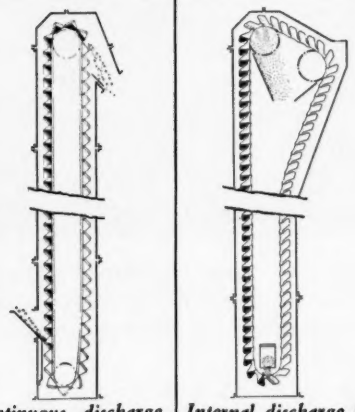


Link-Belt screw conveyor and bucket elevator handle material from railroad car to storage silo.



Centrifugal discharge for free-flowing, fine or loose materials with small to medium lumps.

Positive discharge for light, fluffy, fragile or any materials that tend to stick to the buckets.



Continuous discharge for many materials — light to heavy, small to large, abrasive lumps.

Internal discharge for gentle handling of small articles such as pellets, rivets, seeds, castings.

Let LINK-BELT recommend the bucket elevator best-suited to your needs

WHERE large or small quantities of bulk materials must be elevated in limited space, a bucket elevator is the equipment you need in most cases. And, in every case, you'll find the one that can do the job for less in the complete Link-Belt line.

Link-Belt builds a type and size of bucket elevator for every requirement. Included in the 4 basic designs are 13 types of bucket elevators designed to suit a variety of materials. A wide range of sizes on chain or belts is also available.

Other Link-Belt engineering extras: Rigid, jig-built casings are self-supporting requiring only occasional lateral tie-ins depending on height. Periodic inspection is speeded with easy access to both head and boot. Chain or belt tension is maintained at all times with simple screw or gravity take-ups. You can get complete engineering information from the Link-Belt office near you.

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For Southeastern States

Plans Being Made For Gin Schools

■ OWNERS, operators and employees will have opportunity to improve efficiency and economy of ginning operation.

Ginners of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia will have an opportunity during May to receive timely and practical information on better ginning methods. The information will be provided at the Southeastern Gin Operators' Schools to be conducted by cotton gin machinery manufacturers.

Dates for the schools are as follows:
May 12—Continental Gin Co. School at Lyons, Ga.
May 19—The Murray Co. of Texas School at Atlanta.
May 25—Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School at Columbus, Ga.
May 26—Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. School at Columbus, Ga.

Personnel of the sponsoring firms will provide instruction covering major points of operational adjustment for doing a better job of ginning. Owners, operators and employees of gins who attend will have an opportunity to participate in discussions of practical ginning problems.

Leaders in making the arrangements for the schools include E. H. Shackelford, Birmingham, for the Continental school; L. A. Skinner, Atlanta, for the Murray school; Harold C. Lummus, Columbus, for the Lummus school; and S. K. Dimon, Columbus, for the Cen-Tennial school, as well as other officials and members of the sales and engineering organizations of the firms.

USDA and state Extension workers, executive officers of state cotton ginners' associations and others have worked with gin machinery manufacturers in planning the schools, and in urging gin owners, operators and employees to attend.

The many benefits from attendance at ginning schools that have been held previously in many parts of the Belt should cause gin owners to make a special effort to see that their employees attend these schools in the Southeast this month, in the opinion of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff.

Gin machinery manufacturers, gin operators and Extension ginning specialists agree that down time and service calls have been reduced, and efficiency of operation increased, at those gins that have been represented at schools.

Fletcher Names Committee

Members of the executive committee of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association have been named by J. J. Fletcher, England, Ark., president. They are S. Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville, Mo.; Wm. L. Gatz, Paragould, Ark.; Rufus Branch, Joiner, Ark; W. W. Phillips, Pine Bluff, Ark.; and W. E. Lephiew, Dermott, Ark. J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., retiring president, is an ex-officio member of the committee.

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Bales of extra dollars for you!

This season, include Aramite, *today's safest strongest mite-killer,* in your insect control program and count on a bigger, better cotton crop. Your profits will be greater and your reapplication costs fewer because Aramite keeps its mighty mite-destroying powers longer on your cotton plants.

Field-proven Aramite gives excellent knockout of the deadly Red Spider Mite as well as outstanding control of every mite type that preys on cotton. It is easy to apply, *mixes well with sulphur* and is *not dangerous* to humans, animals, bees, mite-killing insects, adjacent crops.

Order Aramite or formulations containing Aramite from your local supplier today and watch your profits grow.

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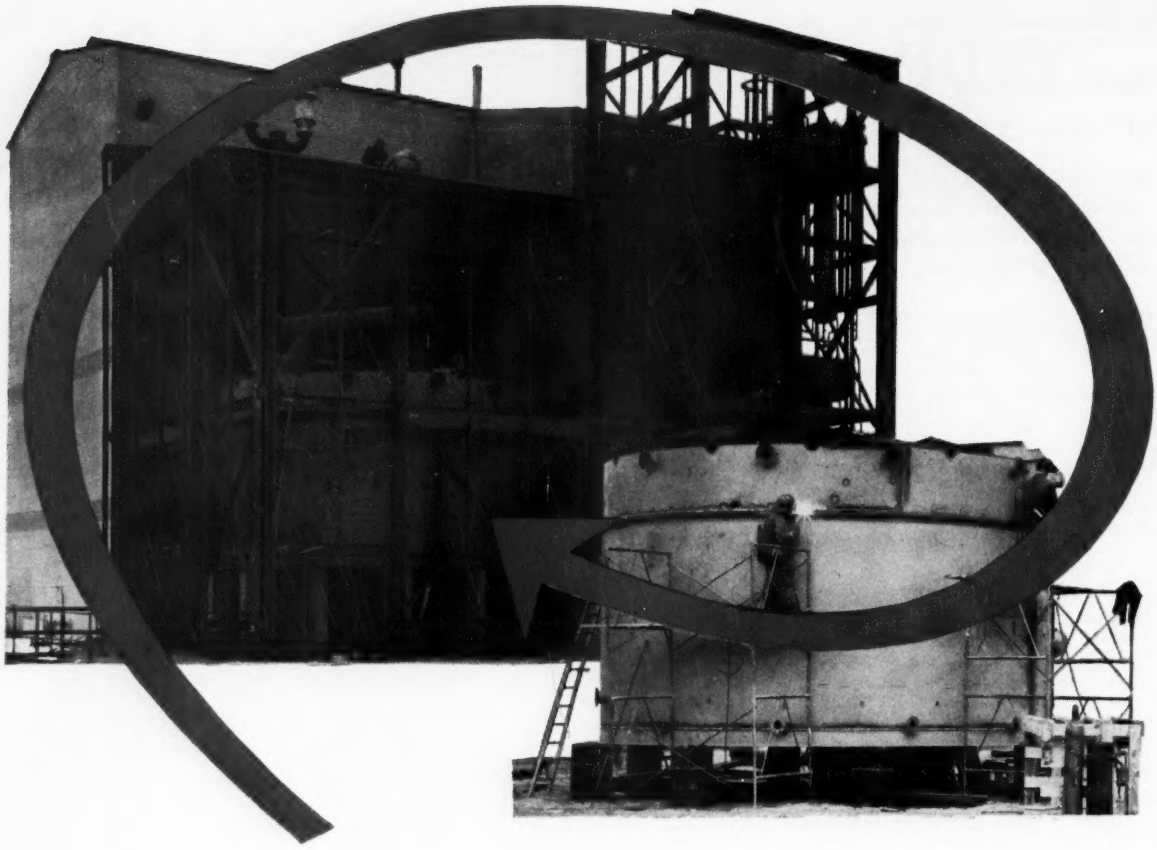
producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap.



BLAW-KNOX puts the skids under a hazardous project to increase Honeymead's capacity

The problem at Honeymead Products Company was . . . how to add solvent extraction facilities, by assembling and welding metal equipment, to an operating plant using volatile, inflammable solvent.

Honeymead is a fast-growing Minnesota producer of soy oil and meal. Extraction of oil from soybean flakes requires the use of hexane solvent. Cutting, welding and assembling the world's largest Rotocel extractor and integrating it with the existing vapor-filled equipment without interrupting operations necessitated a unique engineering approach.

Blaw-Knox fabricated the 500 ton per day Rotocel, 24 feet in diameter, and distillation equipment four stories in height at a safe distance. As each unit was completed, it was lowered onto cribbing and skidded carefully into place.

Eight months from the start of this project, tie-in of the new facilities with the existing meal-preparation equipment was completed. Integration of these facilities, start-up, test runs and adjustments were completed in two weeks—procedures normally requiring a month. This rapid conversion saved the firm many thousands of dollars.

The solution to Honeymead's problem was the unified design, engineering and construction of equipment, and, more important, a method of operation which enabled the company to maintain the income from its existing plant almost entirely throughout the period of construction.

This is the type of thinking you can expect from Blaw-Knox. Put it to work on your next project. Call Blaw-Knox early in the planning stages.

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Field Demonstration Plans Made for Conference

Advance work is well under way on the field demonstration to be held at the Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference in Little Rock, Ark., July 28-29-30, the National Cotton Council announced May 5.

Site for the demonstration will be about 15 miles from the Arkansas capital, on the farm of the Cotton Council's chairman of the board, Harold A. Young.

Kyle Engler, head of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Arkansas, is in charge of setting up the demonstration phase of the conference.

Highlights of the demonstration will tie in with the general conference emphasis on mechanization of pre-harvest practices such as subsoiling, seedbed preparation, planting and thinning methods, cultivation, weed control, insect and disease control, fertilizer placement and irrigation.

A special effort will be made to show: (1) the contrast between good and bad crop residue disposal as it affects seedbed preparation; (2) how precision planting—both drilling to a stand and hill-dropping to a stand—can eliminate thinning operations; (3) how thinning operations can be mechanized with mechanical choppers and by cross-plowing; (4) How rotary hoes, flamers and chemicals can help eliminate hand labor in weed control; (5) how soil fumigation may aid in insect-disease control; (6) how fertilizer placement two inches to the side of the drill and three to four inches deep compares with the old under-the-drill placement; (7) how cotton on subsoiled land compares with cotton on land which has not been subsoiled; (8) how cotton receiving supplemental irrigation compares with non-irrigated cotton.

Farm Bureau To Entertain Cotton Contest Winners

Winners of the 1953 cotton contest in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas will be honored at the annual awards banquet of the Valley Farm Bureau. The event will be held in Weslaco May 13, according to C. B. Ray, Mercedes, manager.

Boys to be honored are Bucky Zeitler, La Feria 4-H Club member, who was top winner in the cotton contest; W. R. Jones, Edcouch-Elsa FFA, who was second; Darrell F. Wyrick, Stuart Place 4-H Club, third; and Larry Pfau, San Perlita 4-H Club, first place winner in the dryland contest.

Commercial Spinning Tests Made on Pima S-1 Lint

Wide-range commercial spinning tests on Pima S-1, a new extra-long staple cotton with improved yielding ability, will be completed in the next few months, the National Cotton Council has announced. The Council's Production and Marketing Division has arranged with 11 mills and one government laboratory to evaluate the new cotton's fiber properties and spinning performance.

Some 45 bales will be used in the tests. Results are expected to be assembled and made generally available sometime next fall.

Pima S-1 was grown on a limited commercial scale in Arizona last year. In these production tests and in small-scale spinning tests, the new variety has shown promise of meeting the industry's need for a higher-yielding, more economical, extra-long staple cotton.

Soil and Water Study Set For North Louisiana

Soil and water management research will be conducted in North Louisiana. The 1953 crop year illustrates the need for such research, says C. B. Haddon, director of North Louisiana Experiment Station at St. Joseph.

Exceedingly heavy rains were experienced during the months of February through May. A shortage of rainfall occurred during the rest of the year with a drouth in the months of June, September and October.

Louisiana Delta Council points out that annual rainfall last year was 3½ inches above normal; crops drowned out early in the year, and burn areas were in evidence in late summer.

Co-directors of the study will be I. L. Saveson, USDA, and H. T. Barr, Louisiana Experiment Station. The plan of work includes investigating and measuring physical factors in the soil which affect plant growth and charting water movement in the soils. Methods of improving farm drainage systems and tillage procedures will be studied.

TRAMP IRON WASTES MONEY!

PROBLEM:

Bailing wire, nails, pieces of scrap iron are often the cause of expensive fires, machinery damage and operational shut-downs.

SOLUTION:

Powerful Eriez Permanent Magnets do a thorough job of snapping tramp iron out of cotton processing.

RESULTS:

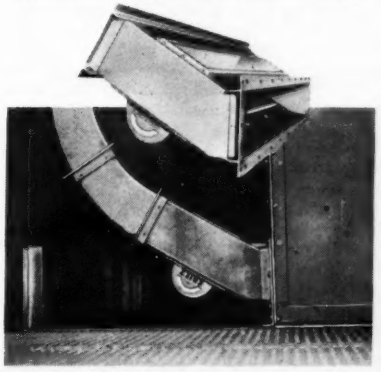
Gin fires stopped! Ginning rate increased! Down time reduced! *(ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are approved equipment by 22 leading fire prevention and insurance associations)*

WHAT IS AN ERIEZ MAGNET?

Eriez Permanent Magnets are made of ALNICO V castings . . . completely non-electric . . . no wiring . . . no batteries . . . *your first cost is your last cost!* Magnetic power cannot fail . . . will last indefinitely. Fast, inexpensive installation on new or existing equipment.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Typical of the tailoring-to-industry energy which Eriez has devoted to cotton processing is the Eriez Tower Drier Transition Magnet, consisting of a 16 gauge housing adaptable to the discharge end of any tower drier with the powerful ALNICO-casting magnet hinged on the bottom of the housing and with a glass panel on top of the housing directly opposite from the magnet for easy inspection.



JAR LIDS, SPOONS, SPARK PLUGS!

Listen to what a leading Southern ginner writes about his Eriez experience: "Our Eriez magnet in the line following the Tower Drier has caught nails, wire, jar lids, bobbypins, spoons, bottle caps, chain links, knives, tin, razor blades, tobacco cans, tools, nuts, saw blades, spark plugs, a can opener, harness rings, etc. By removing this tramp metal our saws are in at least 50% better shape . . . we ginned 4,000 bales and the saws still do not need sharpening! Fires have been prevented . . . production increased . . . I feel the Eriez Magnet is 95% or more effective and I'm extremely satisfied."

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• **Picture Is Clearing**—Nobody in Washington, right now, can foretell next year's farm price-support levels, but the alternatives are coming clearer. In the case of cotton, for instance, there are these:

Under present law: Unless new price legislation is passed, the 1948 Agricultural Act, as amended in 1949, will take effect. This would mean "flexing" of present price supports—downward. Cotton support in 1955 under the present act would be 82 percent of parity.

Under the Administration-proposed farm law: Cotton floor next year would be 86 percent of parity. This is assuming that the Administration's set-aside provision was also accepted by the Congress, and that four million bales were "insulated" in supply calculations made to arrive at the support level.

Under the Aiken-proposed farm law: The bill put forward by Senator George Aiken of Vermont, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, is similar to Administration price proposals — but not identical. In case of cotton, Aiken's law would maintain cotton support at 90 percent of parity through next year —with a set-aside of either three million or four million bales.

Under a farm law to extend present support levels: This would mean continued 90 percent support for cotton, without a set-aside of so-called excess production. (The farm law now in force provides for 90 percent support only through the remainder of this year.)

• **90 Percent Supports Likely**—Consensus of Washington farm leaders still is that 90 percent supports will be continued on cotton for at least another year. Recent Senate action during debate on the wool bill is not to be taken as a guide to final disposition of the support issue.

Many lawmakers who voted against 90 percent supports during the wool debate are thought to favor continued "rigid" price support. Many were also for the wool bill, however, and didn't want to attach "strings" that might prompt a veto at the White House.

Upshot is that the wool bill has passed the Senate, remains to be acted upon in the House—and that the support issue still must be resolved.

• **Compromise Measure Pushed**—House farm leaders on Capitol Hill are gunning for passage of a "package" farm bill—that will include at least a one-year extension of 90 percent supports for most "basic" crops, plus many things the Administration wants. Strategists believe that an Eisenhower veto thus can be avoided, and the demands of high-support advocates satisfied. Among items in such a "compromise" measure probably would be these:

(1) The wool bill referred to above, which already has passed the Senate. This is an Administration bill and is generally favored on Capitol Hill.

(2) Continued price support at 90 percent of parity for cotton, wheat, rice and peanuts. This is the possible stickler where Eisenhower is concerned.

(3) Continuation of the present program for tobacco as the Administration already has asked. This meets with general favor in Congress. Tobacco, as a matter of fact, would be supported at the current 90 percent rate next year even if there is no legislative action on farm price floors. The present law provides flexibility for other "basics," but makes an exception of tobacco.

(4) "Flexing" of the sixth basic crop, corn, to keep it in line with other feed grains. This one could arouse strong protests on Capitol Hill, but is thought to be one of the Administration proposals that has a chance.

(5) Strengthening of present marketing agreements and orders to help keep fruit and vegetable markets in balance. There is little opposition to this Administration proposal.

(6) Special provisions for disposal of surplus farm commodities, at home and abroad.

(7) Special payments to farmers aimed at encouraging them to keep controlled acres out of production—and to build up a "soil fertility bank."

• **Less Veto Talk**—There is growing belief, in Washington, that both Eisenhower and Agriculture Secretary Benson will go along with a farm bill along the above lines. In the past the Secretary has indicated the President might veto high-support legislation, but lately this has been toned down by Benson.

In answer to a recent question, the USDA chief took pains to make it clear he had never said the President would veto a high-support bill. "I did say," the Secretary said, "that I might recommend such a thing, but of course the President is the only one who can make such a decision . . ."

• **Surplus-Disposal Plans Aired** — The drive to broaden Administration powers to increase foreign use of U.S. farm surpluses, including cotton, is now under way on Capitol Hill. Kickoff testimony before the House Agriculture Committee came from Assistant Secretary John H. Davis of USDA.

Summing up, Davis proposed authority for President Eisenhower to dispose of $1 billion worth of farm surpluses in the next three years starting July 1, the beginning of the 1955 fiscal year. These points were emphasized by Davis:

(1) That surpluses sent abroad under this authority should go to any friendly nation—for economic development, for defense, to buy strategic materials, to increase consumption, and to promote new or expanded trade.

(2) That up to $100 million worth be allowed to go to any government—including Russia and other iron curtain nations—whenever U.S. foreign policy can be advanced thereby.

• Texans Study Cotton Marketing Methods

COOPERATIVE COTTON marketing from El Paso to California was studied recently by about two dozen West Texas cotton ginners, crushers, farmers and compress men. The group returned to West Texas to organize the program of the Plains Cotton Cooperative Association, which was founded last year.

Stops on the 3,000-mile tour included El Paso, where the group met with W. R. Squires and Ed Breihan of the Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers' Association. Manager Squires and Assistant Manager Breihan traced the growth of their organization.

At Bakersfield, Calif., the West Texans visited Russell Kennedy and his staff at California Cotton Cooperative Association. At Fresno, Calif., the group met with E. J. Cecil, manager, and Tilford Cheney, president, both of Ranchers Cotton Oil.

The trip was sponsored by Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; Farmers Cooperative Compress, Lubbock; Midwest Cooperative Oil Mill, Hamlin; Plainview Co-op Compress and the Houston Bank for Cooperatives.

West Texans making the trip included the following:

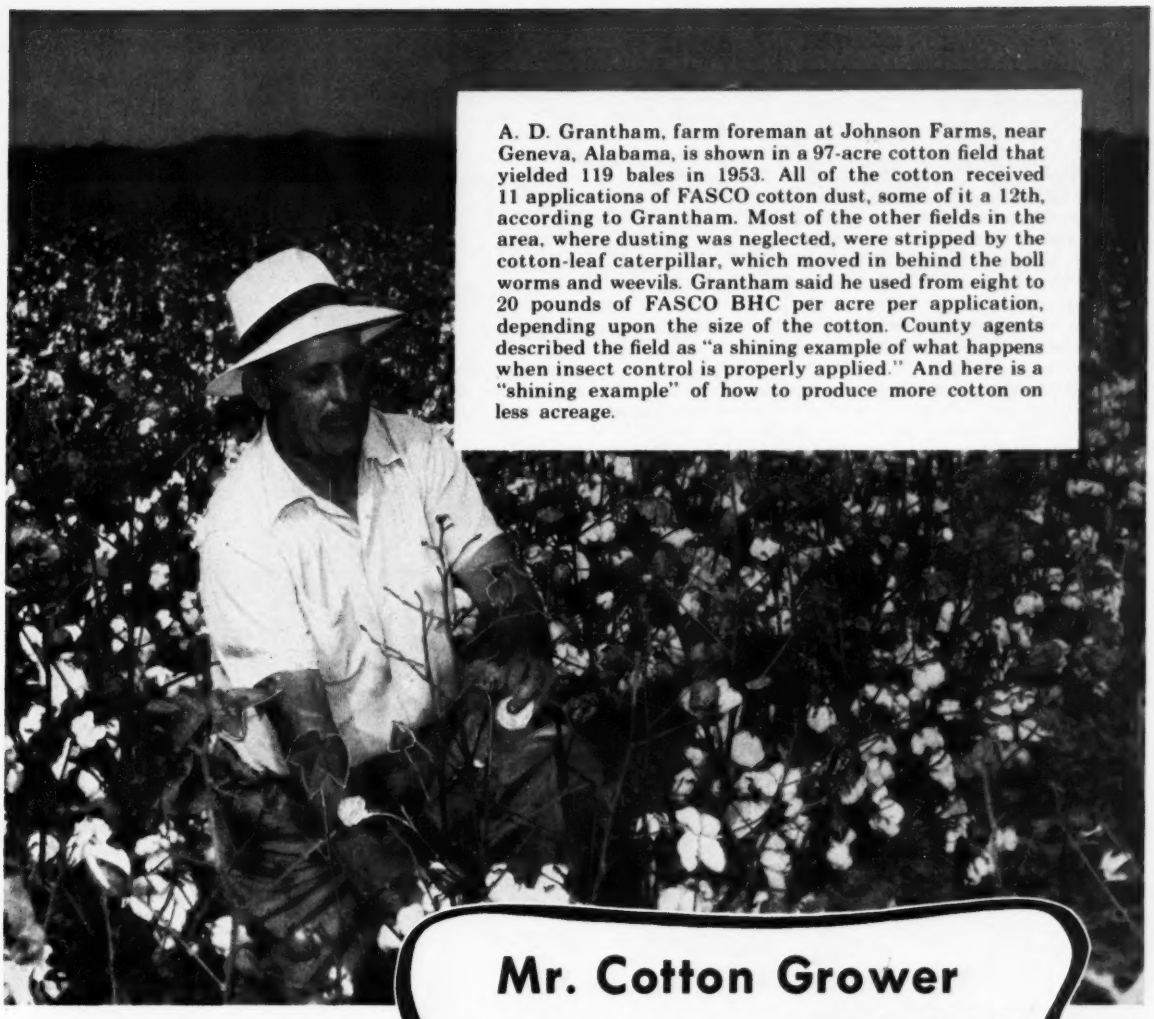
Clyde Grice, manager, Midwest Cooperative Oil Mill, Hamlin; G. B. Morris, president, Farmers' Cooperative Society, McAdoo; J. H. Wingo, president, Muleshoe Cooperative Gin Co., Muleshoe; Roy B. McQuatters, president, Littlefield Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Anton; Carl Sanders, president, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association, O'Donnell; T. T. Smith, Colorado City, vice-president, Midwest Cooperative Oil Mill; Wilmer Smith, president, Farmers' Cooperative Gin No. 1 of New Home, Wilson.

Frank Kemp, Ballinger, president, Midwest Cooperative Oil Mill; Harmon White, secretary-treasurer, Cotton Center Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Hale Center; J. D. Thomas, president, Morton Cooperative Gin, Morton; Lester Howard, director, Needmore Cooperative Gin Co., Muleshoe; Floyd Wilson, manager, Edmonson Gin Cooperative, Edmonson; Ray Goss, manager, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association, Lubbock.

G. L. Phillips, manager, Abernathy Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Abernathy; James R. Morrow, manager, Tulia Co-op Gin, Inc., Tulia; Roy L. Williams, vice-president, Farmers' Cooperative Association No. 1 of New Home, Tahoka; Howard Alford, secretary-treasurer, College Avenue Co-op, Lubbock; Earl Teague, president, Shallowater Cooperative Gin Co., Lubbock; Tom Brown, manager, Farmers' Cooperative Compress, Lubbock.

Ronald Weaver, manager, Petersburg Cooperative Gin, Petersburg; C. E. Bowles, vice-president and secretary, Houston Bank for Cooperatives, Houston; John McQuien, manager, Plainview Co-op Compress, Inc., Plainview; J.R. Kuykendall, manager, Morton Cooperative Gin, Morton; J. O. Bass, Jr., director, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association, Kress; M. H. Goodrich, manager, County Line Cooperative Gin, Shallowater.

■ **EMORY COCKE, Atlanta, has announced the formation of Cocke & Co. with offices at 208 William Oliver Building.**



A. D. Grantham, farm foreman at Johnson Farms, near Geneva, Alabama, is shown in a 97-acre cotton field that yielded 119 bales in 1953. All of the cotton received 11 applications of FASCO cotton dust, some of it a 12th, according to Grantham. Most of the other fields in the area, where dusting was neglected, were stripped by the cotton-leaf caterpillar, which moved in behind the boll worms and weevils. Grantham said he used from eight to 20 pounds of FASCO BHC per acre per application, depending upon the size of the cotton. County agents described the field as "a shining example of what happens when insect control is properly applied." And here is a "shining example" of how to produce more cotton on less acreage.

Mr. Cotton Grower

You'll Find It Pays To Use FASCO Cotton Dusts and Sprays

Ask your dealer for

FASCO

Heptachlor
Parathion
Toxaphene
BHC-DDT
Aldrin
Dieldrin
Sulphur
Calcium Arsenate
All Formulations—
Dusts and Sprays

The cotton pests are coming again this season—the boll weevil, boll worms, thrips, aphids, leafworms, flea hoppers, red spiders, and a host of other enemies.

Your best ammunition against these costly enemies is FASCO quick-action pesticides. FASCO's quality "poison" dusts and sprays embody the old and the new of the most powerful insecticides known to modern science. Easy to apply, economical to use, quick to act.

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DIVISION OF

WILSON & TOOMER FERTILIZER COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Control Measures Outlined For Weeds in Soybeans

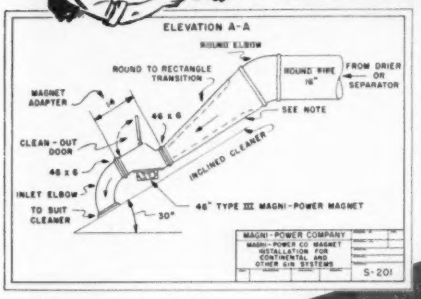
Weeds in soybean fields in Tennessee reduce yields by at least two bushels to the acre, says L. N. Skold, professor of agronomy at the University of Tennessee. Skold comments that proper rotations, fertilization and use of adapted varieties will do much to stimulate growth of the crop and overcome weed competition.

A major step in weed control is proper seedbed preparation followed by planting at recommended rates. During the time when weeds are germinating, use of a rotary hoe is highly recommended. "We should remember to control weeds while they are small, to cultivate as shallowly as possible, and to cultivate only enough to control weeds."

On the use of herbicides, Skold comments that so far in Tennessee herbicides have been used chiefly with cotton. "With cotton," he continues, "it is very important to minimize the amount of hand labor. In the case of soybeans, labor is less of an item and the total gross acre value is somewhat less. Therefore, the cost of using herbicides is a serious consideration." Skold adds that, generally speaking, materials used in cotton fields may be used in soybeans.

■ Make the RED tag an automatic danger sign. Use RED tags only for identifying suspected fire-packed bales. Use other colors for standard bale identification.

TOP MAGNETIC SEPARATOR performance needs INDIVIDUAL ENGINEERED INSTALLATIONS



Maximum efficiency in gin operation needs more than standard magnet installations. Most gin arrangements are tailored to individual requirements — let us show you the advantages of individually engineering the magnetic unit to YOUR GIN.

Shown is engineer's drawing of Magni-Power recommendation and completed installation on Continental Incline Cleaner following conveyor dryer at James Mill Gin Co., Marion, Arkansas.

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$ Longer Equipment Life

$ Reduced Fire Losses

$ Cuts Down Time

PLUS engineered to YOUR particular gin arrangement

MAGNI-POWER CO., WOOSTER, OHIO

• Mississippi Is Joining Pink Menace Fight

MISSISSIPPI has joined with several other states and agencies in the cooperative financing of the expanded pink bollworm research program which got under way last year. An appropriation of $50,000 for fiscal 1954 and 1955 was made for this purpose by the Mississippi legislature, and Governor Hugh White signed the bill recently.

The research program has been financed up to now by the federal government, the Oscar Johnston Foundation and by state funds from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Texas.

Mississippi funds will go to Mississippi Experiment Station, with the specification that they may be expended "in cooperation and joint action with any agency of the U.S. government, or any agency of any other state, or any private agency engaged in research on pink bollworm."

In view of the pink bollworm threat, the National Cotton Council established in 1951 a Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee to work with federal and state groups in setting up an adequate program to combat the threat.

Dr. F. C. Bishopp, bringing half a century of entomological experience and an international reputation with him, agreed in 1953 to coordinate a cooperative research program centered at Brownsville, Texas.

Cotton Shows Sharp Drop In Industrial Section

Cotton production in 13 counties in northeastern Texas in 1953 was only 14 percent of the production in 1930. This is one of the changes in the area analyzed in Industrialization in East Texas, published in the May Monthly Business Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Cotton's 84 percent decline in the area is attributed in the article to the severe reductions resulting from crop controls in the 1930's, declining soil fertility, difficulty in obtaining labor and the profits from livestock farming.

The area studied includes the concentrated belt of industrialization in Gregg, Harrison, Morris and Smith Counties, and the following counties of the section: Cass, Camp, Franklin, Marion, Panola, Rusk, Titus, Upshur and Wood. The article calls attention to the marked increase in industrial development and urban population, especially in the first four counties named.

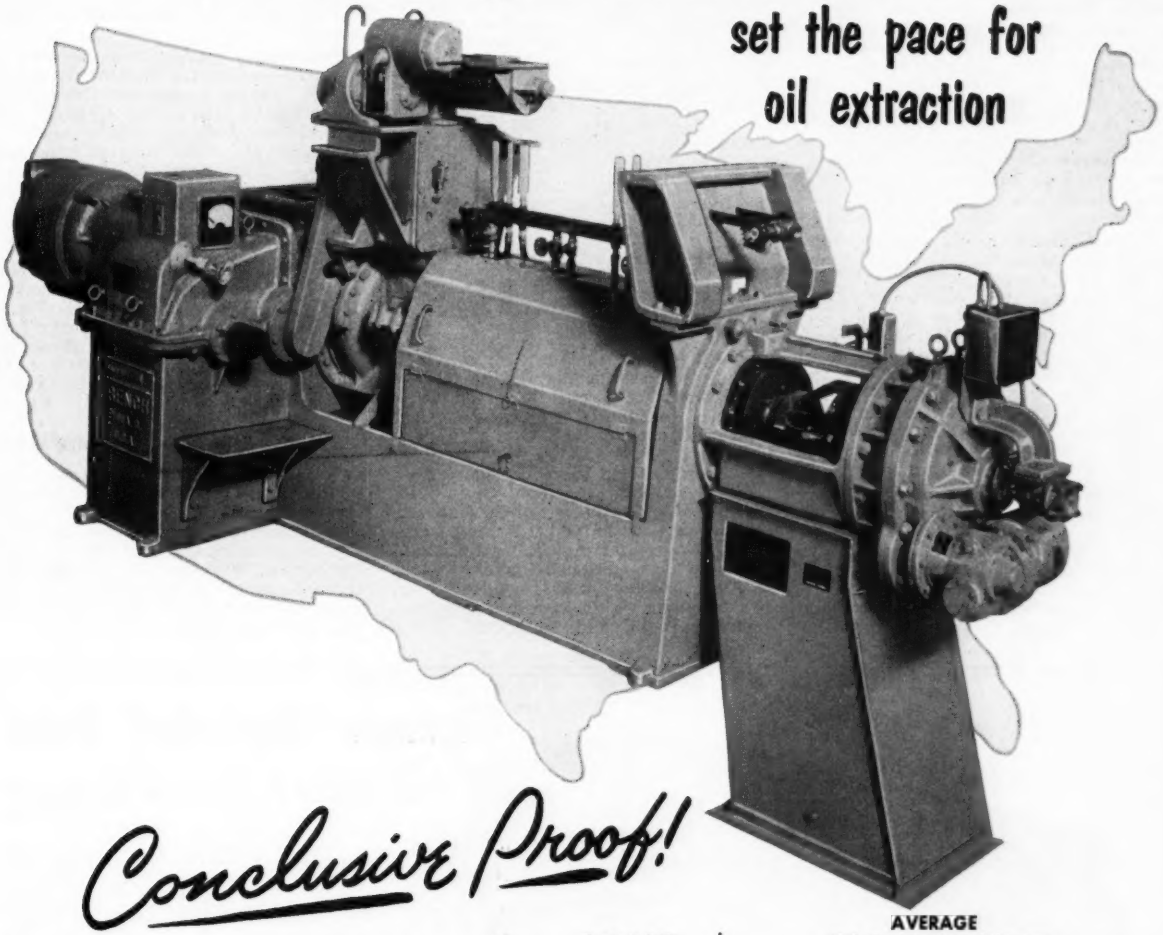
Five-Year Low Reached In Soybean Stocks

Soybean stocks in the U.S. on April 1 totaled about 117 million bushels, the smallest for this date in five years, according to USDA. Last year on April 1 there were 147 million bushels on hand, and in 1952 the figure was 130 million bushels.

Disappearance from the total estimated supply of 272.5 million bushels is set at 155 million bushels. Soybeans processed from Oct. 1, 1953, to April 1 totaled about 121 million bushels. Exports of over 31 million bushels, small amounts fed and processing of new crop beans before Oct. 1 make up the rest of the disappearance total, USDA says.

FROM *Coast to Coast*

the latest type French Screw Presses set the pace for oil extraction



Conclusive Proof!

These figures testify to the high operating efficiency of French installations all over the nation. Most of these mills are processing the meats from 35 to 40 tons of cottonseed daily on each press. Although cottonseed will vary from one section of the country to another, the SIMPLICITY of French installations makes high efficiency possible under any conditions. The versatility and compactness of French installations mean that initial cost is minimized by utilizing most of a mills existing cooking and conveying equipment. LOW INSTALLATION COST and HIGH EFFICIENCY combine to spell HIGHER PROFITS with French Screw Presses.

Typical Mill From Each State	AVERAGE 41% Protein Meal Shipments	
	Residual Oil	Standard
Arkansas	3.56	45
Mississippi	3.83	47
South Carolina	3.78	47
Texas	3.54	44

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• California Forum Holds Meeting

A MEETING of the Central California Agricultural Forum was held May 5 at Bakersfield, Calif. Scheduled to participate on the program were the following:

Vernon E. Burton, Kern County farm advisor, Bakersfield, discussing Control of Insects in Alfalfa Seed and Hay Crops; Gordon L. Smith, California Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley, discussing Control of Insects in Cotton; Ray Smith, University of California, Berkeley, discussing Problem of Insect Resistance to Some of the Newer Insecticides. (Smith's report covered an outline of an investigational program in the San Joaquin Valley.)

Ralph G. Rush, California Extension Service economist, talking on Corn and Other Grain Crops—Supply and Storage Situation in 1954; Bill Wilson, E. D. Wilkinson Grain Co., Los Angeles, discussing Handling and Marketing Corn and Other Grains; Page Atwater, member of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, Bakersfield, talking on Facility and Commodity Loans; and Gene Speck, Treanor Equipment Co., Delano, discussing Structures for Farm Storage of Grain.

Program chairmen for the event were Ralph M. Arms of Bakersfield and Wayne E. Biehler of Fresno. Forum officers are Myron B. McFarland, Jr., president, McFarland; Fred Boullard, Jr., vice-president, Fresno; David N. Wright, secretary, Bakersfield; and George A. Meyer, treasurer, Fresno.

Renner Open House Feature Is Hoblitzelle Award

A Texas farmer or rancher will be presented a gold medal and the $5,000 Hoblitzelle Achievement Award for the Advancement of Texas Rural Life at the annual open house at Texas Research Foundation at Renner May 19.

Dr. Earl L. Butz, head of the department of agricultural economics at Purdue University, will be guest speaker at the event.

Tours of the fields and laboratories will start at 2 p.m. and a barbecue dinner will be served at 6 p.m. The organization is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year.

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Citizens Council are co-sponsors of the program with the Foundation.

Caterpillar Builds Office For Engine Division

Plans for the construction of a new building at Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., to furnish improved office facilities for the engine division have been announced by H. S. Eberhard, president.

The project will serve the double purpose of housing the entire Engine Division's office activities under one roof and bringing those facilities closer to the point of manufacture, Eberhard said.

The air - conditioned building, which will measure 100 by 200 feet, will house the following sections: engine administrative, pricing and scheduling, industrial sales, and engineering. Approximately 225 people will work in the new building.

The engine division's four sections now operate in three locations at the Peoria plant.

Caterpillar's engine division was formed Aug. 1, 1953. It is responsible for the design and sale of industrial and marine engines, and engines used in electric sets for furnishing electrical power.

Preliminary specifications are now being completed by the firm of Gregg and Briggs, Peoria architects. Construction will begin in late spring or early summer and the building will be ready for occupancy about the first of next year.

Delta Council Drive Sets New Record

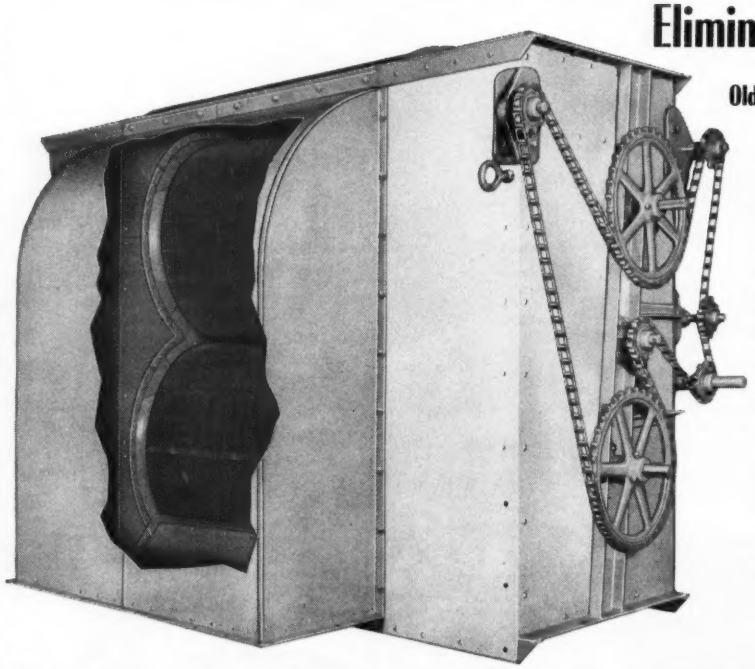
The 1954-55 Delta Council membership drive has set a new record, according to Council Treasurer W. A. Crabill, Marks. On April 30 the membership subscriptions collected were three percent above 1953's at the same date. The 1953 drive broke all previous records.

Estes Appoints Committee

W. J. Estes, Jr., Haralson, president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, has named a four-member executive committee. Included in the group are the Association's first vice-president, Herbert A. Williams, Jr., Sylvania; and three Association directors, O. S. Garrison, Homer; F. G. Guerry, Montezuma; and Sam Smith, Cartersville.

Eliminate "Big-Ended" Bales

Old, Worn-out Condensers Are the Culprits!



The CEN-TENNIAL DOUBLE DRUM CONDENSER produces a smooth, uniform bat on both sides, by using two drums turning toward the center. This important feature also improves the appearance of the sample.

Two drums give greater screen surface for depositing lint and discharging air.

Now equipped with RC-80 Steel Roller Chain and Steel Sprockets.

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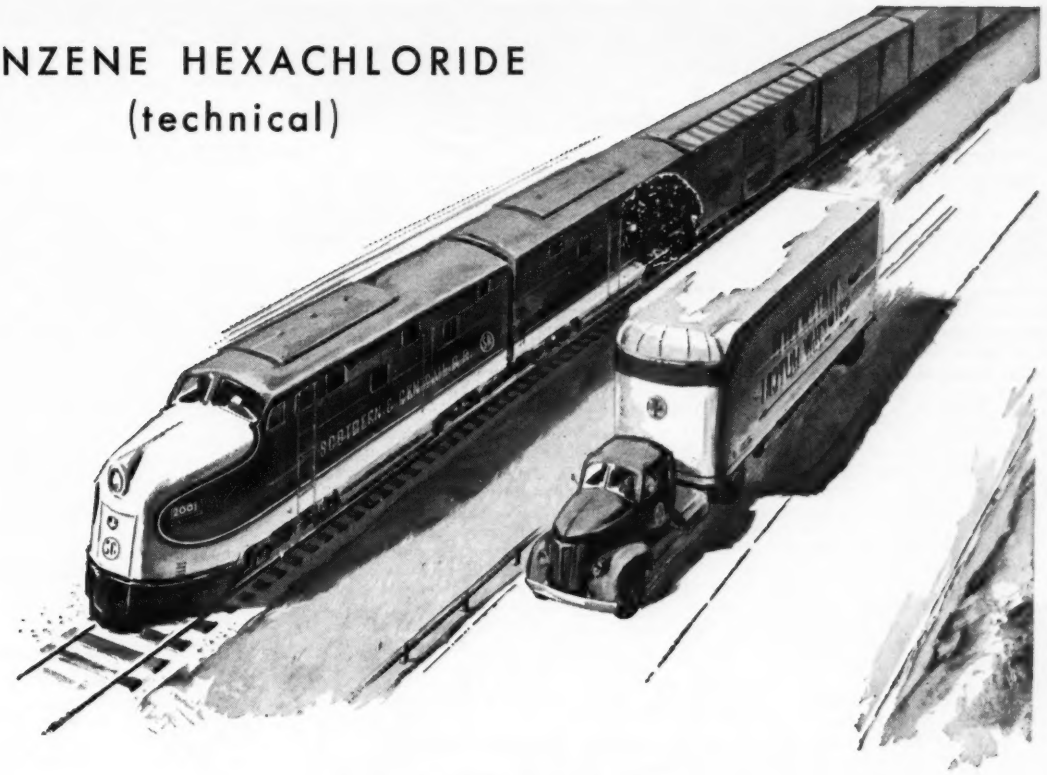

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When that happens, be ready to supply your customers fast. Ethyl's new BHC plant at Baton Rouge, Louisiana is only an arm's length from your telephone . . . only hours away by rail or motor freight. That means overnight service for most cotton dust formulators. Quick, dependable delivery of top quality BHC in time to make the sale you might otherwise lose.

Farmers know, trust and demand "3-5-40". It's the biggest selling cotton insecticide in use today. So don't get caught with your stocks down. Call, write or wire Ethyl and order your BHC *today*. We'll ship you all you need . . . promptly . . . at a fair price and in time to meet your market.

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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Supports Confusing

"THE ANGLES to this soybean-cottonseed price support argument are as many and as confusing as those of the McCarthy-Army hearing," says Gerald L. Dearing, cotton columnist of The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

In a recent column, Dearing made the following comments:

"The thought occurs that the soybean folks have worked on the desire of many of the cottonseed producers for high supports to win themselves full control of the 1954-55 oil market, and at the same time insure that there will be no soybean acreage controls next season —while cotton is under strict and rigid controls.

"No one, at the moment, expects that there will be any market for cottonseed oil this year. With the bumper crop of soybeans in the offing—indicated by the huge acreage—and with the price differential rigged in favor of soybean oil, there is only one place for the cottonseed oil to go. It can go into the government price support program. The cottonseed oil mills of the South will be busy crushing the seed and shipping the resulting products for storage at government expense. Their output will augment the billion pounds of oil left over from the 1953-54 season.

"The soybean crushers, on the other hand, will be selling their product in the oil markets, and, when the time comes to determine the need for acreage controls next year, probably will be able to show that there are no excessive stocks of soybean products and that acreage controls are unnecessary.

"They will point out that the excess stocks are cottonseed oil and if there is to be any reduction it should be in that field."

• Improved His Home

ONE FELLOW financed alimony payments to his wife with an FHA loan, the Senate committee was told during the recent investigation of the Federal Housing Administration. U.S. Attorney Warren Olney III suggested that the man considered his divorce a home improvement.

• What Makes Them Buy?

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BUY? A proposal that the cotton textile industry, which he described as perhaps the leading example of the "boom or bust" pattern, find out why people buy was made by H. K. Hallett, Charlotte, N.C., in the president's address at the recent annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute at New Orleans.

Hallett commented, "We have reached out to capture the best brains and experiences in chemistry, physics, biology and engineering to improve our processes, so I ask why we shouldn't attract the best talent in market analysis, in applied psychology, in communications and similarly related fields.

"I believe our industry should pioneer in the exploitation of social sciences to the end of increasing sales and making the sales function more effectively a servant of the consuming public. By doing this, we would make a historic contribution to the American textile industry and to the American economy in its entirety."

Hallett cited estimates that the nation's population will reach 198 million, maybe 221 million, by 1975; that today's 65 million jobs will swell to 85 million by then, and that the purchasing power of the average worker by 1975 will be twice what it is today.

Rises in individual incomes, Hallett said, bring a widening range of interest and wants that mean a potentially unlimited demand for goods. He added:

"To take advantage of this potentially unlimited demand our industry must generate some new forces of its own, and all the forces must spring from creativeness. We must create new qualities and blends of raw materials. We must create new facilities and new ways of processing—new designs and fashions. Also we must develop new products and uses, new power and efficiency in promotion and merchandising."

• Hay Program Ending

MISSOURI is winding up its emergency drouth relief program on May 10 after seven months of operation. Since last October, the state has paid the freight on 730,990 tons of hay imported to feed livestock.

• Children Biggest Export

BIGGEST CROP exported from the U.S. farm today is children, says R. S. Stevenson, Allis-Chalmers official, and, he comments, "that is probably the finest thing that has happened to America." Farm children, he told the Press-Radio-Industry Agricultural Conference meeting in Chicago recently, are raised right. "Those kids that come to town after going through grade school, which they always do nowadays; and high school, which they always do nowadays; and universities and colleges, which most of them do nowadays—they're the bulwark of our solid society.

"That can't be duplicated in any other economy in the world simply because the requirements of muscular labor, which have not been supplanted by mechanization, keep the folks bound to the soil."

• Hints to Housewives

EXTRA BRAVE HUSBANDS will wish to rush home with the following information as to how their wives can organize their homework more efficiently and do 200 units of work per hour. The information is in some booklets published by the Veterans Administration for use of hospital employees, but there's nothing to keep any husband from passing it on to his beloved—except cowardice.

A good sweeper, says the VA, should be able to sweep 20,000 square feet a day—the equivalent of about 60 average sized living rooms. VA admits, however, that only about 45 living rooms can be swept if there are obstructions (that's furniture). Doubtful wives can be told that they should place their feet a foot apart, take a firm grip on the broom handle, and follow through with long, easy six foot strokes. Start sweeping in one corner of the room, the booklets explain, work across, then work back again, etc.

VA classifies cleaning work by units —two units for emptying a wastebasket, one-half unit for dusting the top of a bedside table, and other classifications—but husbands may want to sit down with their wives and work out a nice little set of units for their own individual homes. Keeping score on themselves will give wives something to do when they run out of units of housework to keep them busy.

• Warning to Labor

A WARNING to migrant farm workers that their children must not work during school hours has been issued by U.S. Department of Labor. The Department cautioned that children under 16 may not work in agriculture during the school hours of the community in which they are located. The Department suggests that each child have a certificate of age.

• Cost of High Living

DESPITE anguished cries that "food simply costs too much," the actual cost continues to decline in terms of the time Americans have to work to pay the grocery bill, says Dr. Earl L. Butz, economist at Purdue University. It is not the "high cost of living" that really bothers us but the "cost of high living."

Americans are eating better than they did 15 years ago, with more meat, milk and eggs in their diet. And with these improvements, our grocery bill is still relatively less than it was before Korea. It is less than it was in 1932.

We now spend about 27 percent of our disposable income for food. In 1935-39, we spent only 23 percent for food, but if we ate the same foods today that we ate then, we would spend a mere 18 percent of our income for groceries.

• Planting Peanuts

PLANTING of peanuts on farms in the southwestern area was well advanced by the last of April, USDA reports. Soil conditions generally were good for planting the crop, and many mills in the Southwest were devoting most of their time to selling planting seed.

• Too Much Water

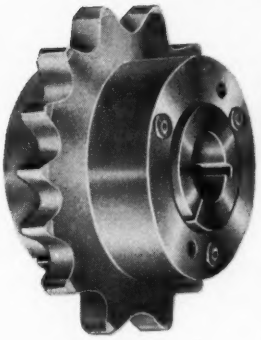
WATER TABLES are sinking in California and over-irrigation is the chief cause, says J. Herbert Snyder of the University of California, Davis. In some areas, proper irrigation practices would halt or even reverse this trend, he says. Part of the water pumped in excessive irrigation operations eventually finds its way back into the wells, but much of it is probably lost for good, Snyder warns.

• Raising Each Other

WIVES who were raising each other instead of their kids got in trouble with the police recently in Philadelphia. It seems that some husbands had a group of poker playing wives arrested because they were spending too much time on poker hands and too little on their families.

The **FORT WORTH** *Line*

The same "QD" Tapered Split Hub is used in both



"QD" ROLLER CHAIN SPROCKETS AND "QD" V-BELT SHEAVES

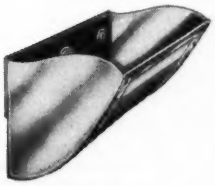
EASY ON- EASY OFF WITH POSITIVE PRESS FIT!

The Fort Worth "QD" Hub is easily and quickly installed or removed when used with Fort Worth V-Belt Sheaves or Sprockets. You get a positive press fit all the way around the shaft eliminating wobble and eccentricity found in old style units.

Plants standardizing on Fort Worth "QD" products report reduced "Down-time" and easier maintenance—at a savings.

Adequate Distributor and factory warehouse stocks insure ready delivery.

OTHER FORT WORTH PRODUCTS



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INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST FANS CATALOG #500

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FORT WORTH HELICOID SCREW CONVEYOR has many advanced features, which definitely rate it the outstanding conveyor on the market today. All sizes up to 16" are cold rolled by the Fort Worth process which hardens the wearing surface and assures longer life.

In the assembly of Fort Worth Conveyor, the flighting is snugly fitted to the pipe and securely anchored with formed steel lugs at each end. The lugs are continuously welded to both pipe and flight, which with intermediate tack welds, make a rigid one piece unit. After assembly every conveyor is tested for straightness and alignment.

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THE MOST COMPACT CONVEYOR FOR BULK MATERIALS

FORT WORTH screw conveyor and vertical screw elevators provide the most compact means of conveying or elevating bulk materials, such as grains, or other free flowing products. Space occupied is less than half that of most other types of conveyors.

Vertical screw elevators are used to lift materials up to seventy feet, depending on the nature of the product. Initial installation cost is low. A minimum amount of upkeep is required.

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• Designers Receive Cotton's Award

THE SECOND annual Cotton Fashion Award was presented to Harvey Berin and his designer, Karen Stark, of New York, at a Washington congressional reception held April 28 for Maid of Cotton Beverly Pack.

The fashion award is given by the National Cotton Council. Vice-President Richard Nixon made the presentation to Berin and Mrs. Stark. "We have tried to give cottons all the glamour that would go into silk. We feel that cotton now is a material which can be worn morning to night," Mrs. Stark said.

The Washington reception is held annually. Members of Congress and some state governors attended this year. The Maid of Cotton, just back from Europe, showed part of her 57-costume cotton wardrobe at the reception. During her three-day stay in Washington, she was scheduled to appear in a benefit fashion show for leaders of Washington society. Members of the Congressional Club were also scheduled to see Miss Pack model a portion of the wardrobe. Other events in the Cotton Maid's schedule included a visit to the House agriculture committee and to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

The National Cotton Council fashion award is given to the designer or designers who make the most "outstanding contribution to the prestige of cotton in today's fashions." Twelve prominent fashion authorities from retail stores and the press made the selection of the Berin-Stark team.

■ The National Cotton Council is urging all ginners to restrict the use of RED tags to suspected fire-packed bales. You can help reduce fire losses by cooperating in the program.

Presenting

Wilmer Smith

Wilson, Texas

WILMER SMITH, Wilson, Texas, president of the Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association since 1953, heads the Farmers' Cooperative Gin No. 1 at New Home. He was born in 1912 in the New Home community near Wilson. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Smith, moved to Texas from Alabama in 1903.

He attended the New Home school and was graduated from Olton High School in 1929. The ginner also attended Wayland College, Plainview, for one year. He received a B.A. degree in government from Texas Technological College in Lubbock in 1937.

Smith is an ex-school teacher, having taught for nine years in the High Plains area. He started farming in 1941 in the New Home community. A part of his acreage is irrigated, and he produces cotton and grain sorghums.

Of farming, Smith says, "I have always believed that service to our fellow men, both now and for the future, must be the yardstick by which farmers measure their efforts if the farming industry is to fulfill its goals in conserving the soil and producing farm products for the needs of the world."

Smith was married in 1938 to Mrs. Lola Wheeler Barton, a school teacher. Mrs. Barton is the granddaughter of Judge J. W. Murray, publisher of the first Texas Plains newspaper. Smith has one adopted step-daughter, Mrs. William H. Bohner, Kress, and two grandchildren, Phil and Kathy.

He is associated with the Farmers' Cooperative Compress, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill and Caprock Cooperative Clinic, a medical facility, all in Lubbock. He also has been a member of the New Home Civic Club and the Lynn County Farm Bureau Federation and has served the Methodist Church as steward.

Anhydrous Ammonia Plant

Plans are being drawn up for a new anhydrous ammonia plant, the first in the Southeast, to be located near Birmingham. Working together on the project are the Alabama By-Products Corp., Birmingham, and Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Now IS THE TIME TO LOOK AHEAD

PLAN FOR GOOD PLANTING—GOOD GINNING—GOOD BAGGING!

2 POUND · OPEN WEAVE HINDOO IS THE "BUY" WORD for Bagging

21 POUNDS TARE

When you tell your oil mill, "Get me HINDOO," your worries are over. You are sure to get the best protection for your cotton.

Make planting time your planning time for bagging. Use HINDOO, the best buy in bagging.

Ludlow MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS
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MODERNIZE YOUR LINT ROOM

— IT PAYS —

Your Carver Man will be glad to help you study your possibilities. Call him today

LINTERS — "Standard Throughout the World" MOTOR DRIVEN or GROUP DRIVE

GUMMERS — "A Sharp Saw Will Cut Lint" THE TRULINE GUMMER is the ANSWER

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REPAIR PARTS STOCKS AT ALL POINTS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Lyons Named Director For Southwest CSS

James R. Lyons, Amarillo, Texas, has been named director of the southwest area of Commodity Stabilization Service. The appointment was made by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and was effective April 26.

Lyons has been a member of the Texas State Agricultural Stabilization Committee since August 1953. He left that position to take up duties in Washington.

The southwest area includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. Lyons will be responsible for administration of price support and production adjustment programs in the area.

CCC Interest Rates Cut

USDA has reduced payment rate to agencies financing Commodity Credit Corporation grain loans for 1954. The Department explains that the reduction is in line with the current trend in interest rates on short term government and commercial borrowings.

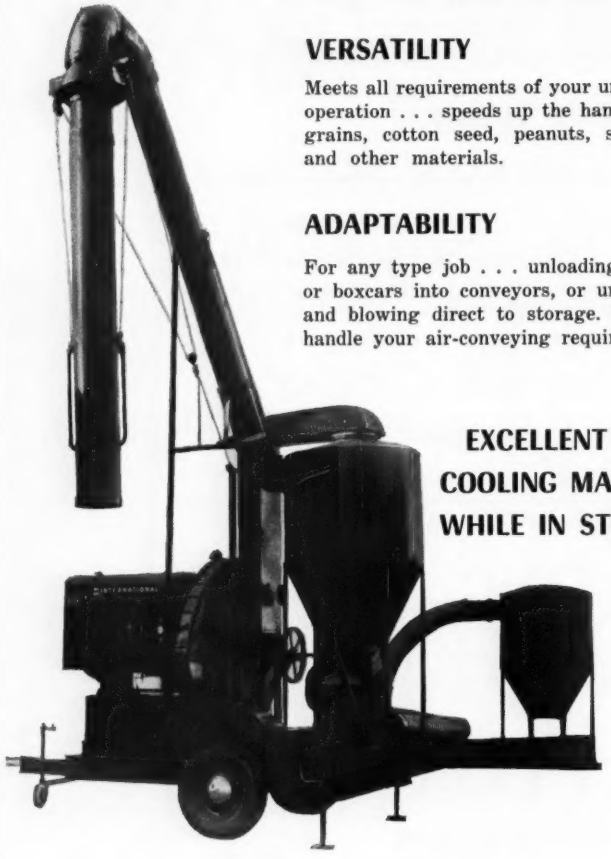
Lending agencies which finance and service CCC price support loans will receive an interest rate of 1¾ percent a year for the use of their funds and one-half percent annually for services. This makes an over-all rate of 2¼ percent compared to three percent in effect on 1953-crop loans.

Rates for wool, peanut and cotton loans will be announced later, USDA says.

Oleo? Oh, No! Not Even In Wisconsin Jail

■ WISCONSIN is not famed for friendliness toward margarine; but Zach McClendon, president of the Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark., has sent The Press a news item that is surprising—even to come from Wisconsin. A member of the Outagamie County Board in Wisconsin has demanded the ouster of Sheriff Lyman Clark because margarine was found in the kitchen of the county jail. The county, the board member said, ranks seventh in the state and sixteenth in the nation in dairy production and "oleo will not be tolerated."

Portable
PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR



VERSATILITY

Meets all requirements of your unloading operation . . . speeds up the handling of grains, cotton seed, peanuts, soybeans and other materials.

ADAPTABILITY

For any type job . . . unloading trucks or boxcars into conveyors, or unloading and blowing direct to storage. We can handle your air-conveying requirements.

EXCELLENT FOR COOLING MATERIAL WHILE IN STORAGE

IDEAL FOR LOADING TRUCKS AT GIN WAREHOUSES!

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MACHINERY COMPANY
1700 EAST NINTH ST. – PHONE FRANKLIN 2-1314 – LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

• Types of Cottonseed Oil Mills Studied

ECONOMIES of different types of cottonseed oil mills are analyzed in USDA's Marketing Research Report No. 54, recently published. John M. Brewster, marketing research division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, is author of the study, which was conducted under the general direction of C. B. Gilliland, head, Special Crops Section.

The report is the final draft of a preliminary report issued in August 1953 and announced by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press at that time.

Hydraulic, screw press, direct solvent and prepress solvent methods of extraction are studied. USDA explains that high speed screw press and filtration extraction processes were not included because the study was too far under way when these processes came into the picture in cottonseed processing.

The research resulted from a 1948 request of USDA's Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee that a study be undertaken to determine which types and sizes of cottonseed oil mills might be most economical in the industry. It also was desired to determine the extent to which industrywide shifts to more economical processes might affect the supply and price of oil and the returns to producers of cottonseed.

A summary of the report was prepared by the author for the recent meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in San Antonio.

The publication, which contains 239 pages, may be purchased for $1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25.

Texas Chemical Meeting Dates Set for 1955

Dates for the second annual Texas Agricultural Chemical Conference have been tentatively set for Feb. 2-3 next year. Tentative meeting place is the Student Union Building at Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides will head the list of conference topics. Dr. A. W. Young of Texas Tech is chairman of the program committee. Dean W. L. Stangel is chairman of the conference committee.

"QUICK KILL"—*Howard F. Young, Rt. 2, Opelousas, Louisiana, had an enormous infestation of insect pests on his cotton last year. He turned to toxaphene when leafworms were destroying his crop, and got immediate control. Mr. Young says, "I have had excellent results from using toxaphene. It is a quick kill. We plan to continue the use of toxaphene—because it does the job."*

THESE COTTON FARMERS KNOW HOW TO STOP INSECT DAMAGE

"Start early in the season, and poison regularly," leading cotton growers say. All over the Cotton Belt we find that top producers depend on toxaphene dusts or sprays to protect their crop.

Toxaphene is the economical insecticide. And its economy does not end with its low purchase price. Toxaphene's long residual effect continues to kill insect pests which may move into treated fields even during changeable weather.

Be sure you will have your supply of toxaphene insecticides early.

WIPED OUT WEEVILS—*Bledsoe Hereford, Gurley, Alabama, operates a highly successful Jackson County farm with his father and his two brothers. They use toxaphene for cotton insect pest control all through the season. "About the first of July last year," Mr. Hereford said, "cotton was fruiting good, but showed about 30 per cent boll weevil punctures. We made toxaphene applications and got the infestation down to zero. From these results we plan to use toxaphene throughout in 1954."*

TOXAPHENE dusts · sprays

THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE

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Cotton Diseases in the West

By PHILIP J. LEYENDECKER, Head, Department of Agricultural Services, New Mexico A. & M. College; a paper presented before the Western Cotton Production Conference, April 13-14, at Phoenix.

IF I ANNOUNCED at this conference that I had been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inform you that cotton allotments in the five western states represented here were to be reduced by an additional 360,000 acres, I imagine that such a statement would cause considerable alarm. Actually, though, cotton diseases will wipe out production on that much cotton acreage in those five western states in 1954. This is a much larger acreage than that allotted to the entire state of New Mexico this year. So cotton diseases must be cut in half if we are to gear our production to the high level necessary on those acres that have been allotted to cotton in the West.

The first disease of cotton was found in Texas in 1888. It was discovered by L. H. Pammel, a young pathologist, who identified the disease as root rot. Today, this disease is commonly known as cotton root rot, and since its discovery, has cost the cotton farmers of the West many thousands of dollars annually. Root rot is caused by a soil-borne fungus which attacks well over 2,000 different species of plants. Last year this disease alone accounted for a loss of 18,000 bales in the West.

Since 1888, many other diseases of cotton have been described which annually account for extensive losses across the Cotton Belt from California to Georgia. For instance, in 1953 cotton diseases accounted for a 13.5 percent reduction from full yield, or a loss of 2,500,000 bales, worth approximately $5,000,000 (at $200 a bale).

In the five western states represented at this conference, cotton diseases reduced yields by 725,000 bales, valued at $1,450,000. Even in our day of inflation, this represents a sizable sum.

The figures which will be quoted throughout this presentation were taken from the 1953 report submitted to the Cotton Disease Council by the standing committee on cotton disease losses. Loss estimates were submitted to the subcommittee by 47 cotton research and extension workers stationed across the Cotton Belt. Many of these men are here with us today. A similar report was also prepared in 1952, the results of which reflect trends similar to those found in 1953. All compiled figures in the report are estimates and should be considered as such.

According to the preceding report, five of the six major cotton diseases occur in the West. Of the six, Fusarium wilt is the only major cotton disease not present in our area. This disease alone accounted for a loss of 256,000 bales in the southern cotton growing states.

The number one disease in the irrigated West is Verticillium wilt. Last year this disease reduced full yields by 8 percent or 300,000 bales.

• **Verticillium Wilt Spreading**—Since its discovery in California in 1928, Verticillium wilt has been increasing in distribution and severity until now it is the most important disease of cotton in the West. This is especially true in California and Arizona, where cotton culture has been extended into the cooler regions of their cotton growing areas.

A recent report from Arizona indicated that Verticillium wilt is spreading and increasing in severity at a very rapid pace. This may be partially explained by the lack of rotation with other crops, such as small grains and legumes. Besides, the standard Acala strains of American upland cotton are very susceptible to Verticillium wilt. The lack of rotation also allows for the rapid build-up of the wilt organism in the soil, since it has been shown at the New Mexico station that the wilt fungus is spread primarily by the cutting and plowing-under of dead diseased stalks.

In California, wilt reduced full yields last year by 13 percent—about a quarter of a million bales. These losses probably would have been much greater if it hadn't been for the recent release of 442 W. R. by the California station. This variety possesses a very high degree of tolerance to the wilt disease.

As I indicated earlier, Verticillium wilt is not a newcomer to the cotton culture of the West. It has been responsible for ever increasing losses in this area since the early 30's. The state of New Mexico attributes a cash loss of between $500,000 and $1,000,000 each

Central Georgia Ginners, of Reynolds, Ga., say:

"We have used our Moss Lint Cleaner for the past two years, ginning around 3,000 bales per year with no trouble, no repairs or breakdowns and without extra help.

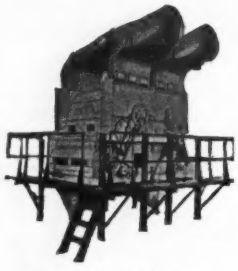
"The capacity of the Lint Cleaner has been more than ample for our new 3/90 plant.

"We get cotton from a distance of 40 miles, passing other gins, because our customers gain from one to two grades.

"We call our Moss machine the farmer's best friend."

Whatleys' Gin, Reynolds, Ga.

Thurmon and Julian Whatley



Moss Lint Cleaner

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year to the ravages of wilt. Losses are equally severe in Region 6 of Texas. Joint federal and state effort in the past decade has resulted in the discovery of a number of cultural practices which are very beneficial in alleviating damage caused by the wilt organism. In addition, considerable tolerance to the disease has been isolated and is now being incorporated into high-quality fibered Acala lines which, when released, will further reduce yield losses.

Indications are that Verticillium wilt can be satisfactorily controlled by a combination of cultural practices which will bring out the full expression of the tolerance which can be incorporated into the Acala varieties. As the wilt organism cannot be eliminated from our agricultural soils, continuous cotton culture will only add to its spread and buildup. So the cotton farmer of the West will have to learn how to produce cotton profitably on infested land despite the disease.

• **Root Knot Is Second**—Following Verticillium wilt in amount of damage done to cotton in the West is a comparatively little-known disease caused by microscopic eel worms, called nematodes, which inhabit the sandier soils of the West. The disease is known as root knot because of the small galls produced on the cotton roots as a result of the feeding of the worms. In 1953 the root knot nematode was responsible for a reduction in yield of 75,000 bales of cotton.

This disease has been responsible for considerable damage over the years, but because of the lack of trained specialists in this field of pathology, root knot has not received the attention given other diseases of cotton. Within the last few years, however, considerable exploratory and practicable work has been done in controlling the root knot nematode. There are available commercially a number of soil fumigants or nematocides which, if applied as prescribed by the manufacturer, will adequately control the disease—although these materials must be applied annually to obtain economic control.

If fields moderately infested with the root knot nematode are planted to other crops in 1954, care should be taken to avoid highly susceptible crops which will build up the nematode populations and cause severe damage when these fields are planted to cotton again. From all evidence at hand, it appears that the root knot nematode will always be a potential threat to the economic production of cotton on sandier soils in the West.

• **Seedling Diseases**—Seedling diseases create another problem of equal importance for the cotton producer in the West. More than half of the failures to obtain a full stand of cotton are due to seedling diseases. To some degree, damage to cotton seedlings has been reduced by the application of fungicides to the seed. This practice has solved the problem of certain seedling diseases which are carried on the seed coat. Seed treatment has also improved the vigor and emergence of cotton seedlings under adverse conditions.

However, in the West, the problem of obtaining uniform stands has not been completely solved by applying chemicals to the seed. Our agricultural soils are infested with a number of pathogenic organisms which cannot be adequately controlled by the application of fungicides on the seed. This does not imply that seed treatment is not effective. Seed treatment was designed to destroy pathogenic organisms on the seed and give protection to the young seedling during germination. This has been accomplished. Our problem is to afford additional protection to the young seedlings following emergence and production of the first true leaves. This period is very critical in the establishment of uniform stands in the West. A thin covering of a fungicide over the seed cannot be expected to afford this type of protection.

The importance of obtaining stands in the West is established by the fact that last year we lost 40,000 bales to seedling diseases. This is a conservative figure, as we didn't experience an extremely cool spring in 1953. The preceding loss estimate does not include the cost of replanting and loss of efficiency in mechanical harvesting due to poor stands.

Many new approaches are being undertaken at present by commercial companies in cooperation with state and federal agencies to solve our particular problem here in the West.

One of these is the "in-the-furrow" application of fungicides at planting time. This method of increasing seedling protection from soil pathogens looks very promising. The fungicides can be applied either as a dust or spray at a very low cost by certain simple tractor modifications and planter adjustments.

(Continued on Page 39)

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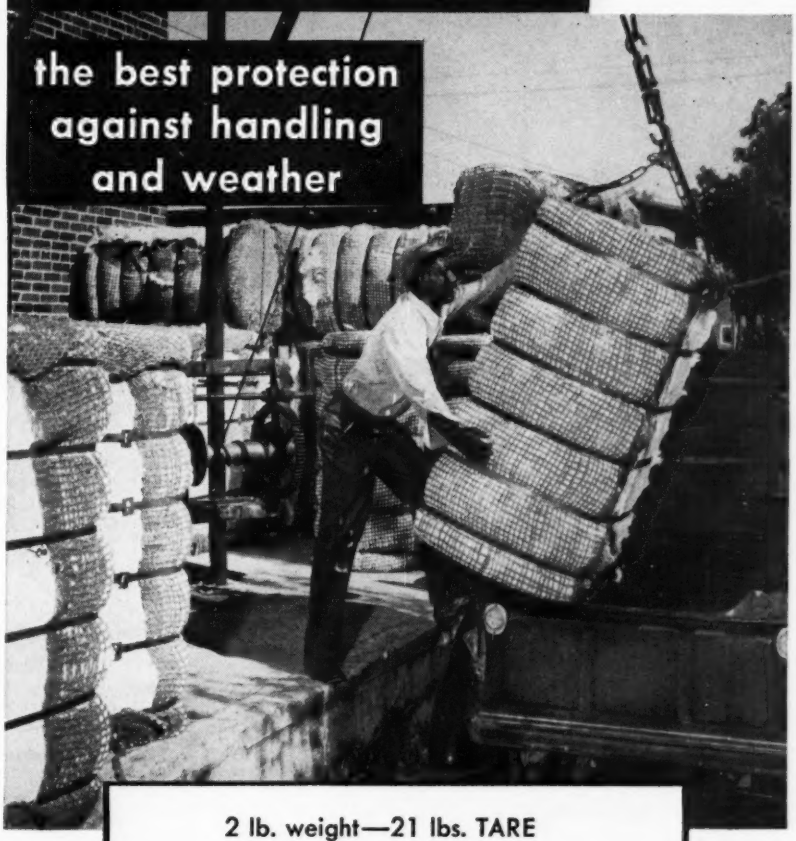
the best protection against handling and weather



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Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
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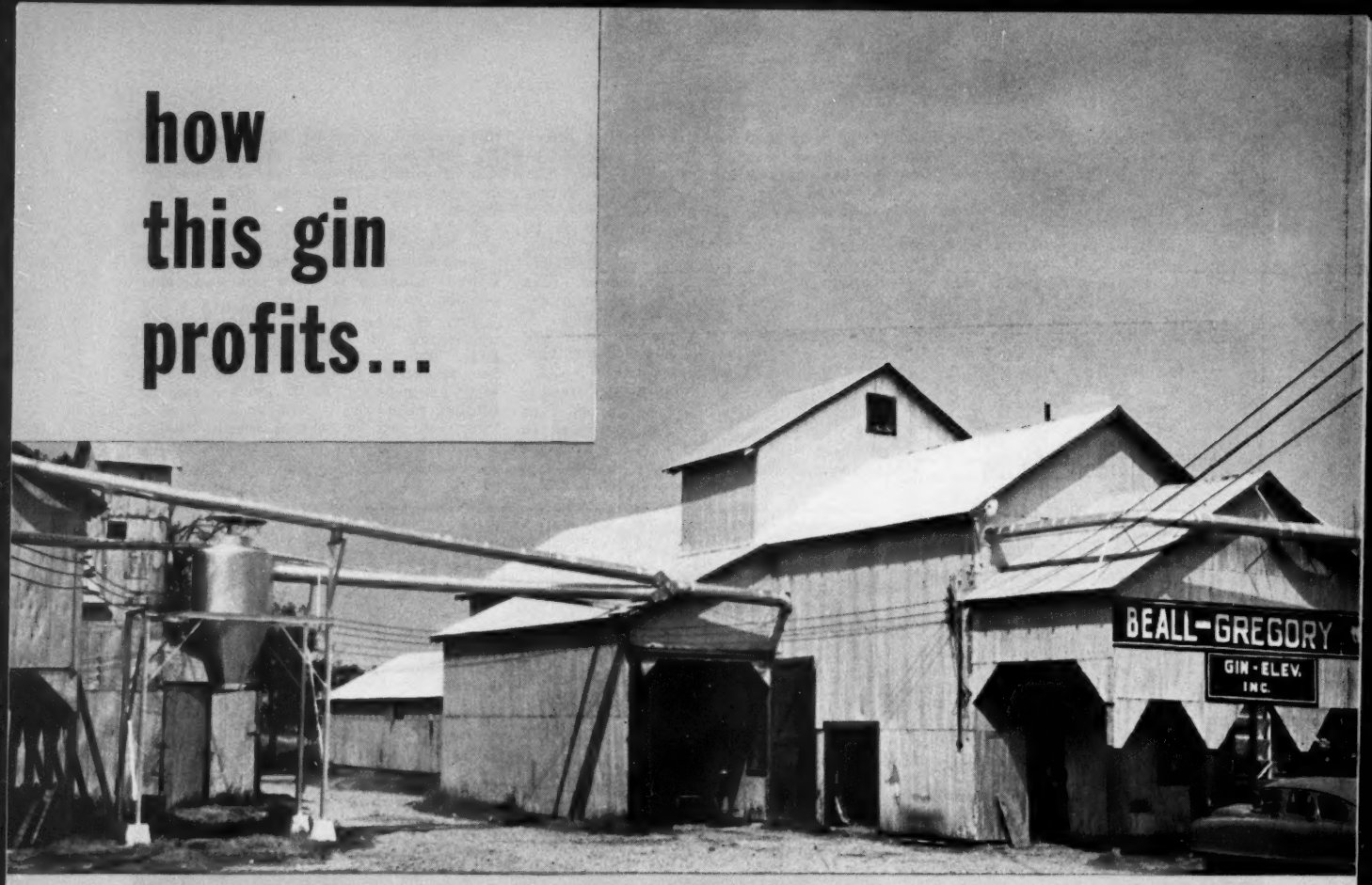

USING CAT* POWER

Two Caterpillar D13000 Cotton Gin Engines provide power for Beall-Gregory Gin & Elev., Inc.'s Cen-Tennial gin at Malden, Mo. The gin has three 80-saw stands, Mitchell super cleaners, a 19-shelf dryer, lint cleaner and bale press pump.

Co-owner R. W. Beall reports: "We had such good service from our first D13000, we decided to buy another to pull some equipment that was added to our gin. In our many years of using Cat power, we have found it cheaper than using electric power."

The first D13000 was installed in 1941. In 12 years, it had only two overhauls, the last one in 1953. During the ginning season, it and its teammate work ten hours a day, 26 days a month. Production averages four bales per hour.

Exactly how does Caterpillar power pay off in a gin? First, these engines maintain the steady speed necessary for high-grade samples—a quick-acting speed governor makes this possible. Second, they save money by using low-cost No. 2 furnace oil without fouling. A large, single-orifice injection valve and a precombustion chamber condition the fuel so that it burns completely and cleanly. That means you use less fuel, and maintenance problems are minimized. If you should need service, you can count on it *fast* from your nearby Caterpillar Dealer.

Ask him to *show* you how Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines can pay off for you. They're available in 12 sizes up to 500 HP—and that power is honestly rated, not just a theoretical figure on the specification sheets. When you buy a Cat Diesel Engine, you're investing in power that's profitable—from the start and in the long run!

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

CATERPILLAR*

*Both Cat and Caterpillar are registered trademarks—®

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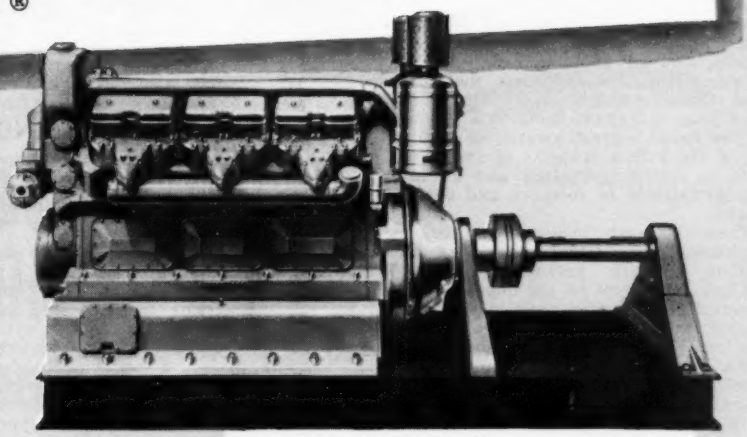


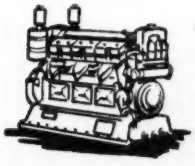
Experienced engine men, who are trained in analyzing the power needs of cotton gins, are at your service at your Caterpillar Dealer. We can quickly and accurately determine your requirements and give you an estimate on repowering with sure-starting, sure-running Cat Cotton Gin Engines. This service is without cost, so call us, today!

MONEY-SAVING SERVICE . . .

Skilled mechanics are ready to answer your call for service, day or night . . . specialized tools and know-how insure a minimum of downtime!

PARTS — IN STOCK . . .

No waiting for replacement parts — we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



COMPLETE LINE OF GIN POWER . . .

Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to custom-tailor power to your preference!

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San Antonio — Corpus Christi — Austin

West Texas Equipment Co.
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• U. S. Trade Mission Reports Success

A JOINT industry-government trade mission reported April 30 on its return from the Far East that it had succeeded in "stimulating interest in the utilization of American raw cotton" and in "creating a fuller appreciation of the improvements that have been made in the properties and quality of our cotton."

Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, who served as chairman of the five-man group representing the National Cotton Council and USDA, declared that in Japan, India and Pakistan "we found a great awareness on the part of the textile industry of improvements in cotton technology and an increasing interest in research and development.

"These research programs, covering all phases of the cotton industry from breeding through processing, cannot help but contribute to an improvement of cotton's competitive position and, indirectly, to increased consumption of American cotton," Dean Campbell said.

"We in this country would like to see cotton's competitive position improved generally throughout the world," he said. "This would create new markets for cotton goods and larger export markets for the cotton produced by our farmers. An exchange of technical information is, I think, a definite contribution to the achievement of that objective.

"We were pleased to have one participant in the conference in Japan inform us that the mission has made an obvious contribution to goodwill between the U.S. raw cotton industry and the Japanese textile industry. In all three countries, we held mutually beneficial meetings with technical people and mill managers and owners at which information and ideas were exchanged. If any of us had any doubts that the textile people in these countries recognized the importance of research to improving cotton products and increasing its consumption, they were removed by these meetings."

Dean Campbell said that in Japan, by far the largest customer for U.S. cotton, the mission found a "keen appreciation of the advantages created by new developments in U.S. cotton.

"The Japanese textile industry has made rapid strides in recent years," he reported. "We found that their mills generally are equipped with modern testing machines and instruments for evaluating fiber qualities and spinning qualities. Capitalizing fully on cotton's inherent properties is of especial importance in Japan, where the expansion of the synthetic fiber industry is creating new problems for cotton.

"India has an established research program under direction of the Indian Central Cotton Committee that is doing outstanding work in the fields of genetics, agronomy and production and in fiber spinning testing. In addition, the government and industry are establishing a vast new research center at Ahmedabad to supplement the work of the present program with investigations of fiber processing and other phases of cotton utilization. The new center is designed to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. One section is already completed and in operation.

"Pakistan is also building a large new research center at Karachi, which will concentrate on fiber and spinning testing and mill processing, to reinforce the work in agronomy and genetics now under way."

Other members of the mission were Burt Johnson, fiber technologist with the National Cotton Council, Memphis; R. J. Cheatham, in charge of cotton processing research, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; W. J. Martin, cotton research specialist with USDA's marketing service; and Dr. Thomas Kerr, geneticist in charge of the Department's cotton breeding program at Beltsville.

Symbol of Progress for Cotton • **BACK AND SUPPORT . . . *your* NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**

Oklahoma Fertilizer Test Results Are Published

Results of fertilizer demonstrations on cotton and other crops in Oklahoma in 1953 have been published by the Oklahoma Extension Service. The information is contained in Circular 611. The information on cotton fertilization was discussed in the Feb. 13 issue of The Press in an article by George E. Stroup, Extension cotton specialist; Gaylord Hanes, assistant Extension agronomist; and C. F. Stiles, Extension entomologist, all of Stillwater.

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ZEIG UNIVERSAL TRAVELLING TELESCOPE

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FIVE YEARS OF PROVEN, TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE!

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Also, Complete Line of Gin, Oil Mill and Feed Mill Sheet Metal Products.
The Home of the Famous and Talked-about 18 Gauge Elbows.

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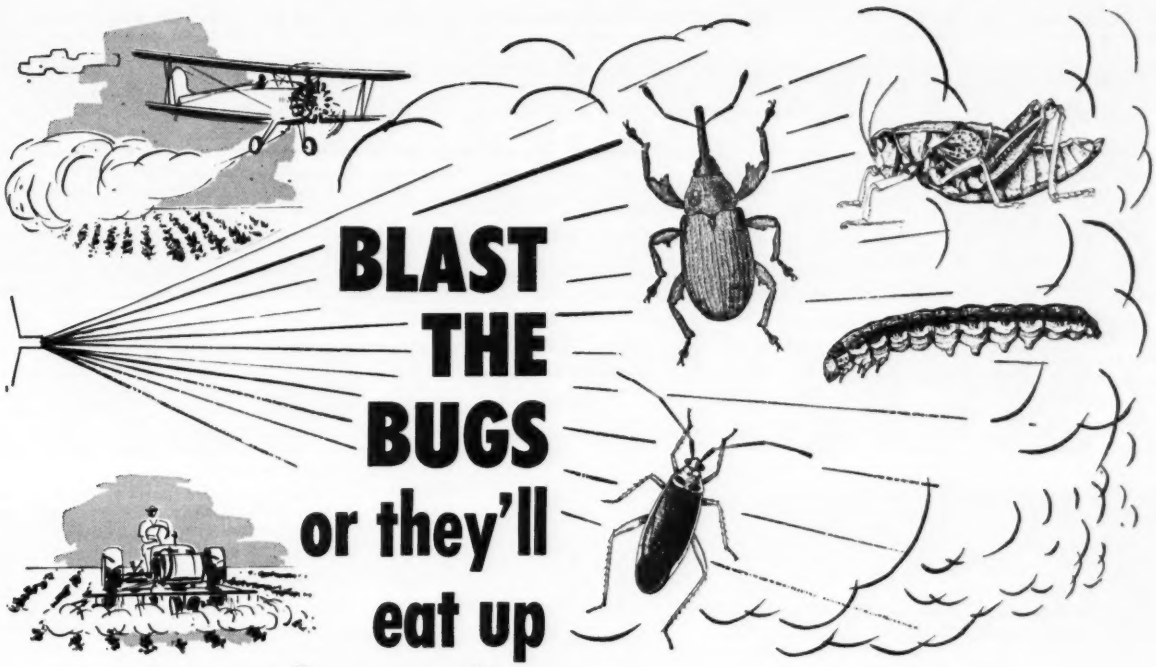

BLAST THE BUGS or they'll eat up the profits

From the introduction of Paris green in 1880, agricultural chemicals have come a long way to today's high-powered insect killers: DDT, TEPP, HETP, Toxaphene, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Parathion, the recently developed Endrin, and many others.

Systemic poisons, still in the experimental stage, promise even wider control in the future. If successful, these chemicals will be absorbed by the plant's circulatory system to poison the insects' food supply.

State and Federal agricultural agencies and private industry constantly invest well-spent dollars in insecticide research. The new materials and methods they develop work wonders in combating today's insect infestations. But victories are neither complete nor final — the insects are constantly developing new immunities to new poisons.

Overcoming this major obstacle to profitable farming requires continuing research and constant cooperation between government, industry, and the farmer.

INSECT CONTROL is part of the constant battle toward better farming. Anderson, Clayton & Co. recommends modern insect-control practices as a prerequisite to a sound agricultural economy.

50th ANNIVERSARY
COTTON AND ACCO COTTONSEED PRODUCTS
1904-1954

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Mrs. Tucker's SHORTENING • SALAD OIL • *Meadolake* MARGARINE • *Paymaster* FEEDS • COTTON PLANTING SEED • *Sunny Southland* FEEDS

At Oklahoma A. & M.

Test Results Favor Cottonseed Meal

■ NCPA field representative gives mills summary of beef cattle research proving value of cottonseed pellets for wintering.

Recent cattle feeding experiments have developed information which will help sell cottonseed pellets as the sole supplement for wintering cattle. They also will help convince feed manufacturers that they should use cottonseed meal in their range pellets, says Kenneth O. Lewis, Lubbock, field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service.

In a recent letter to mills in the Southwest and West, Lewis tells of attending the Livestock Feeders Day Program at Oklahoma A. & M. College. At the meeting results were reported from an experiment in which different wintering supplements were fed beef heifers on dried native grass.

Conditions of the experiment were comparable to those on ranches where drouth stricken grass is of very low value and gives a critical test to supplements, Lewis said. He described the experiment and results as follows:

"Each of five grazing lots was fed one of the following supplements: one pound of cottonseed pellets; two pounds of cottonseed pellets; two pounds of a simple 20 percent protein pellet made from cottonseed meal and corn; two pounds of a complex 20 percent protein pellet made from a wide variety of protein concentrates, grain, molasses and minerals; and a 40 percent protein **equivalent** pellet made by adding urea to the simple mixture.

"Weight condition results showed the higher protein provided by two pounds of cottonseed pellets, daily, was superior. This proves again that the primary deficiency in dry winter grazing is protein.

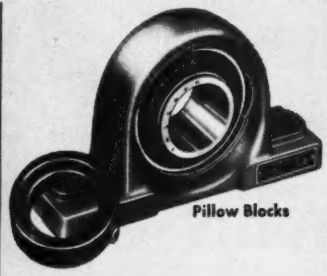
"The lot fed one pound of cottonseed pellets, daily, and the two lots fed two pounds of either the simple or complex 20 percent protein pellets were comparable in weight condition, but it cost $6.08 to $7.18 more per head to feed the low protein pellets.

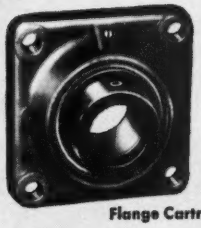
"The simple 20 percent protein mixture was more than equal in weight condition produced to the complex 20 percent mixture composed of 12 percent cottonseed meal, 12 percent linseed meal, 12 percent soybean meal, 5 percent dehydrated alfalfa, 10 percent molasses, 43.86 percent yellow corn, 3 percent monosodium phosphate, 1 percent dicalcium phosphate, 1 percent salt and 0.14 percent trace minerals. The simple mixture cost $7.32 less per ton, proving feed manufacturers would benefit by depending on your meal for most of the protein in their range pellets.

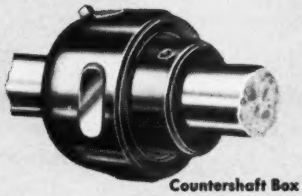
"The lot receiving urea added to the simple 20 percent protein pellet to make a 40 percent protein **equivalent** pellet made the least satisfactory results and net returns were lowest. This pellet cost $3.88 more per ton than the cottonseed pellet, yet the same amount of the cottonseed pellet produced a 28 pound weight advantage.

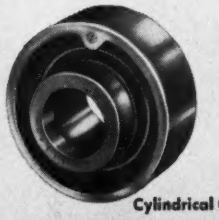
"Net returns favored the cottonseed pellet lots over all others."

Easiest of all to install FAFNIR BALL BEARING POWER TRANSMISSION UNITS

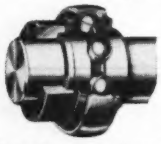

Pillow Blocks


Flange Cartridges


Countershaft Box


Cylindrical Cartridges

HERE'S THE REASON . . . these Power Transmission Units have the famous Fafnir-originated Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings with Self-Locking Collars.



Because bearings are bored to inch dimensions to fit standard shafting, they slip right into place. Only two simple operations make them secure.

WHAT'S MORE . . . the eccentric cam, mated design of collar and inner ring provides positive locking action at all times . . . eliminates shouldering, set screws, lock nuts and adapters. Efficient seals and shields are available to meet the toughest conditions.

For every Gin or Oil Mill application, on original equipment or replacement, you can count on the right Fafnir Ball Bearing Unit. They're made for saw, brush, distributor and idler shafts . . . linters, gins, attrition mills, presses, motors, fans, conveyors, lineshafts and countershafts. Records prove . . . easier installation, easier starting, long lasting, substantial power savings, a minimum of maintenance and lubrication. Write for literature. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.

FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS
MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

Foreign Cotton Markets Studied by USDA Men

USDA marketing specialists have been sent to Europe and the Far East to make a preliminary study of probable requirements for U.S. cotton in 1954-55.

Francis H. Whitaker is making the study in Europe, where he will visit the important cotton-importing countries, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Western Germany, Italy and Spain.

In the Far East, Carl C. Campbell will make a similar study. Prior to his departure, Campbell conferred with leading U.S. cotton industry representatives in the Midsouth, Texas and California.

High Boll Weevil Activity Seen for Central Texas

Boll weevil activity in hibernation cages at Waco, Texas, was reduced somewhat in March, probably due to dry weather, after a period of activity in February which was greater than any for the same month in 14 years.

USDA entomologists say that the mild winter and the activity in the hibernation cages during the first three months of the year indicate that the boll weevil survival in Central Texas may be expected to be high this year.

PROTECT YOUR PROFIT

Control These Cotton Pests With

HEPTACHLOR

Fast Kill—Lasts Longer
Easy to Apply

It costs as much to grow a poor cotton crop as a good one — your profit is in the difference. Kill the insects that destroy your cotton, and you will grow a bigger, better crop — reap a greater profit.

Heptachlor is the biggest news in cotton insect control. Powerfully effective, economical, easy to apply as a spray or dust, Heptachlor controls boll weevils and several other cotton insects. It takes so little — just 4 oz. of Heptachlor per acre — to effect control, it costs so little in comparison to the cost of insect damage, it's so easily applied with standard spraying or dusting equipment, that Heptachlor is rightly called the best profit insurance a cotton grower can buy.

Your state recommends Heptachlor. Your local agricultural authority will advise you on formulations to use and rate of application recommended for your area.

Order Heptachlor now from your regular supplier of insecticides. Insure full season insect control, a better cotton crop, more profits.

When bollworms are present, use a combination of DDT with Heptachlor.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

• Snow Men Helping Cotton Growers

SNOW MEN, scientists who spend their winters gathering snow samples, made possible USDA's report on the outlook for irrigation water which The Press published on April 24.

The snow men are employees of Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, state experiment stations and other agencies. SCS coordinates the forecasts and the Weather Bureau cooperates in giving the information to cotton farmers and other users of water for irrigation and other purposes.

The story of the snow men is told in a recent issue of Agricultural Research, published by USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Last winter these men covered 41,000 miles by skis and snowshoes, over-snow machines and aircraft. They went high into the mountains, to remote places where snow lies as much as 20 feet deep.

• **How Samples Are Taken** — Snow samples are gathered at many stations—always the same ones—time after time, year after year. A core of snow is taken with the sampling tube, thrust all the way through the soil. But depth alone is no accurate indicator of the potential water there. Winter storms build up layers of snow of varying density. Snow is a mixture of air and water, and it's the water that counts.

Aircraft are used to carry snow men to some remote or more inaccessible courses, and are coming into use for less significant early-season reports. A low-flying pilot reckons snow depth by counting the crossbars on steel pipes protruding above the snow. Then a surveyor takes density samples nearer the highways.

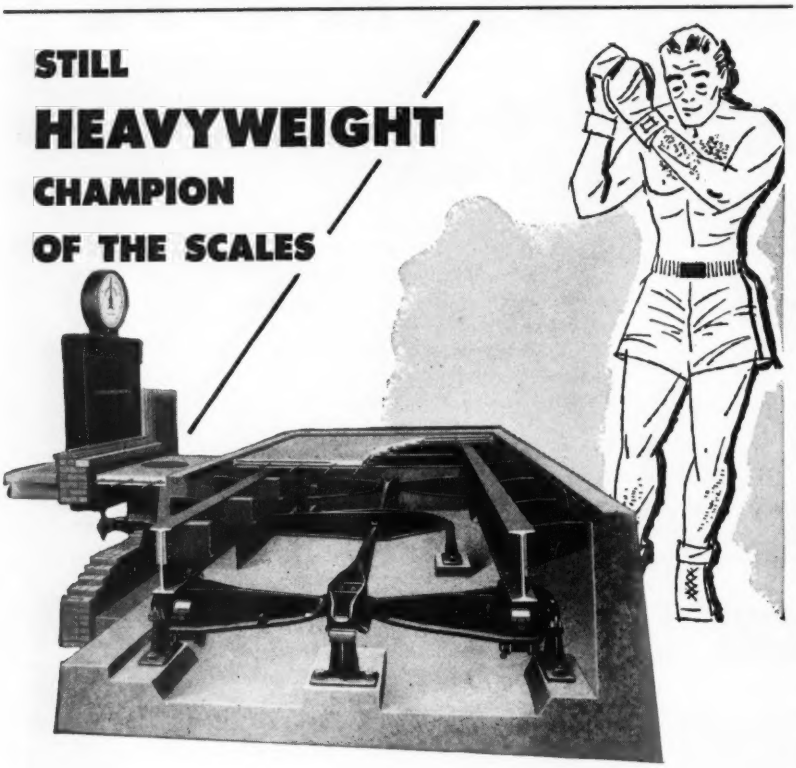
Soil moisture under the snow, along with temperature and rainfall, is one of the factors that determine how much of the snow melt will run off, and how fast.

Snow men call this the "soil priming" factor—as you prime a pump. It is so important that the California Forest and Range Experiment Station some years ago developed a system of measuring undersnow soil moisture. SCS has adopted this system. Tiny fiberglass blocks are buried in the soil at one-foot intervals down to bedrock. Wires from the block lead out through a standpipe. The surveyor passes an electric current through the block. An ohmmeter reading shows the block's resistance to the current—the wetter the block, the higher the resistance.

With the aid of tables, electrical resistance can be translated into terms of the moisture content of the soil and its capacity for taking in more moisture. That, in turn, helps scientists forecast the snow-melt runoff.

• **Forecasts Reliable**—In planning 1954 crops according to the forecast, farmers will be paying tribute to the forecasters' ever-increasing dependability. Figures for the entire Columbia River Basin in 1953 averaged 90 percent accurate. Predictions are often within 3 to 5 percent of the season's actual water flow. This is a record made despite uncertain late-season snow and rainfall, unusual melting conditions, and variable moisture in watershed soils.

SCS snow-survey engineers are pushing ahead with studies on measuring and forecasting techniques. Morphology observations are being made into the pattern and behavior of snow and snow water. The engineers are studying the influence of such matters as wind and melt. And they are continuing the search for the best correlations of sample data with other factors that foretell how much water will flow onto farmers' fields.



Only the Fairbanks-Morse Type "S" Motor Truck Scale is built to "roll with the punches." Its exclusive *"Adjustable Parallel Link Suspension"* absorbs the terrific beatings imposed by heavy truck loads . . . the sudden stops . . . the fast starts which ordinarily sap scale accuracy.

Parallel Link Suspension allows free movement of the weigh bridge in any direction . . . but horizontal thrust is never transferred to the vital scale mechanism. The scale levers cannot be disturbed or moved from their correct position . . . the bearing blocks never rock on knife edges when suspension links swing away from the perpendicular.

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Cotton Manufacturers Name New Officers

J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., was named president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute at the recent annual meeting in New Orleans. Other officers elected at the convention were A. K. Winget, Albemarle, N.C., first vice - president; F. E. Grier, Greenwood, S.C., second vice-president; and F. S. Love, Charlotte, N.C., secretary. Robert C. Jackson, Washington, was re-elected executive vice-president. Outgoing president was H. K. Hallett, Paw Creek, N.C.

Guatemalan Surplus Cotton Is Available for Export

About 19,000 bales of cotton from the 1952-53 and 1953-54 crops were available for export from Guatemala in March. The government last November set up a regulation requiring local purchasers of cotton to pay a fee into a national stabilization fund. This money is used to subsidize exports of ginned cotton to meet world market prices, which are considerably below those established in Guatemala, USDA says.

Cleaning Cotton Carpets Is USDA Study Project

A study of in-place cleaning of cotton carpets and room-size rugs is being planned by USDA's Agricultural Research Service under contract with the Hoover Co., North Canton, Ohio.

The study is an outgrowth of recommendations made by the Cotton and Cottonseed Research Advisory Committee. The study will run for 18 months.

Objectives are to evaluate specialized cleaning methods and develop a practical portable machine that will clean and dry cotton carpets, without removing them from the floor, more effectively than present methods.

Edmund M. Buras, chemist at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, will supervise the carpet cleaning project. C. W. Studer is project leader for the Hoover Co.

Cotton Diseases

(Continued from Page 31)

Even with these newer approaches, we are a long way from perfecting a practicable method of controlling seedling diseases. The time is at hand for cotton pathologists in the West to focus their attention upon seedling diseases, because, if this problem is not solved, it will be a serious threat to the mechanization of the cotton industry. We must not forget that for the most effective use of all mechanized equipment the number and spacing of plants in the row must be as uniform as possible.

• **Bacterial Blight**—Another disease of cotton which is capable of causing considerable damage to cotton fiber and reduced yields is bacterial blight or angular leaf spot. At present this disease is chiefly confined to Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Last year, blight accounted for a loss of approximately 42,000 bales, not including loss in grade due to staining, etc. Blight may be carried inside acid-delinted seed. Therefore, the possibility of transplanting the disease from one area of the West to another is not too remote, and once established, the disease is chiefly spread by driving rain and irrigation water. Even in our area, where rainfall is limited, the disease has been known to cause considerable damage when overhead sprinkler systems have been used. It has been recently shown that under arid conditions the disease, when established, can overwinter in the field on infected cotton debris. Bacterial blight should therefore be considered as a potential threat to cotton production in the West. As for control, resistance to the disease has been found and is being incorporated into most of the commercial lines of Acala cotton. Release of resistant varieties in the West is now being planned by federal and state agencies.

• **Root Rot Still Hurting**—Cotton root rot, the disease which Pammel described in 1888, is still taking its annual toll. More time and money have probably been spent studying this disease than all other cotton diseases. Most of the early work was done in Arizona at the Sacaton station by Dr. C. J. King and his associates and followed by the work of Dr. R. B. Streets at the University of Arizona.

Methods of control have been suggested, yet in 1953, root rot caused a reduction in yield of 30,000 bales in the West. The disease doesn't appear to be spreading or increasing in severity; but where it occurs, it causes severe damage unless certain cultural practices are followed. Many cotton fields in Arizona last year suffered 35 to 50 percent reductions in yield because of root rot. Control measures include rotation with alfalfa, use of winter legumes where practicable, deep plowing, and the maintenance of a high level of soil nutrients through commercial fertilizers. Root rot will always be a problem in certain areas of the West, but losses can be held to a minimum by following these practices.

• **Black Root Rot**—This discussion of the cotton disease situation in the West would not be complete without a brief mention of black root rot. The disease was first discovered by King and Presley about 20 years ago at Sacaton, Ariz.

The disease was not heard of again until 1951, when it was rediscovered in New Mexico and Region 6 of Texas. A survey conducted in 1952-53 showed that the disease was quite prevalent and causing considerable damage in the two states. The disease organism attacks both seedling and mature cotton plants, causing a reduction in stand and yield of seed cotton. Pima strains seem to be more susceptible to the disease than the Acala varieties; however, seedling losses have been noted in the Acala cottons. The disease is under close observation, and it doesn't appear to be an immediate threat to cotton production in New Mexico and Region 6 in Texas.

These are the disease problems currently facing us in the West. How successful we are in controlling them is the key to our over-all production.

HOW TO RAISE COTTON PROFITS—not Cotton Pests

It's Easier to get good results from your cotton poisons when you use General Chemical Cotton Dusts and Sprays. That's because every pound you apply is formulated to get the right proportion of active ingredients on the plants. Never too little to do the job, never too much to hurt the plant—always just right. And each "G.C." product you use is especially developed to knock out the particular pests for which it is recommended.

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BHC • DDT • SULFUR
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That's Why General Chemical Cotton Dusts and Sprays are famous for their powerful killing action on weevils, worms, mites, aphids, hoppers, thrips and other pests that eat up cotton profits.

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USDA Estimates Losses

$13.4 Billion Cut In Farm Output

■ **NEARLY ONE-THIRD of potential yearly production of agriculture is lost through waste.**

Losses of all kinds in agriculture, from the farm to the kitchen, are estimated by USDA to have averaged $13.4 billion annually from 1942 to 1951. Floods and soil erosion cut land values another $1.5 billion.

In the first comprehensive estimate made of total agricultural losses, Agricultural Research Service computed reductions that slash nearly a third from the annual potential value of crops, livestock and forest products.

Here's how the losses are broken down:

• **Crops**—Weather, insects, disease, mechanical damage, weeds, and harvesting waste are some hazards crops face. After harvest, there are losses in storage, marketing, and processing; disease and death of animals to which crops are fed; destruction of nutrients in cooking; and waste of edible portions of food in the kitchen.

These losses annually equal the potential production on 120 million acres of cropland. That's worth $11.4 billion—33 percent of the potential from our 358 million acres.

• **Pasture and Range**—The many plagues include plant diseases, fire, grasshoppers, and weeds. These cut the amount of feed and, in turn, the numbers and the weight of livestock.

Losses equal potential production of 154 million acres of such land, valued at $981 million. This is 17 percent of the potential on the full acreage.

Disease and death of livestock fed on these areas waste an additional $815 million in pasture and range resources.

• **Forests**—Losses are caused by fire, diseases, insects, wind, and miscellaneous damage to trees.

This toll equals the potential annual growth from 228 million acres. The value, $285 million, is 47 percent of the potential growth on our 460 million acres of forest lands.

• **Soils**—Deterioration—mainly erosion—and flood damage on croplands, ranges, and watersheds annually amount to $1.5 billion. Some 500,000 acres of cropland are lost to cultivation every year. Furthermore, yields go down and costs go up on the land that remains in use.

All these losses are figured at farm prices that prevailed at the time. This doesn't necessarily mean that farmers' cash income would have increased by that amount if the losses hadn't occurred; bigger crops tend to push prices down. But the use of land, labor, equipment, and supplies to produce commodities that are later lost is obviously a serious economic loss—to both the farmer and the general public.

Not all of these losses can be prevented, USDA points out, but many savings could be made with the knowledge that now is available as a result of research and practical experience.

It is estimated that losses from diseases of cotton could be reduced by 75 percent, while disease losses among many other crops could be curtailed by 23 to 50 percent.

Insecticides could reduce destruction of crops and livestock products by pests if more widely and efficiently used, and many savings could be made by reducing present waste resulting from spoilage in handling, marketing and distribution.

FACT

for ADVERTISERS:

■ The editorial leadership of this publication is measured by the fact that the National Cottonseed Products Association, the National Cotton Ginners' Association and *every* state ginners association have recognized it as their official magazine.

Texas Feed Manufacturers Elect Pharr and May

Luther A. Pharr, Ralston Purina Co., Fort Worth, was elected president; and Monroe U. May, Southland Feed Mills, Dallas, was named vice-president of the Texas Feed Manufacturers' Association at the recent annual convention in Mineral Wells.

W. Bassett Orr, Bryan, was reappointed executive secretary. Re-elected directors were May; Max Wenmohs, Max Allen Grain Co., Center; and James T. Shahan, La Pryor (Texas) Milling Co.

Other directors are D. R. Crowley, Crowley Feed Co., San Antonio, the outgoing president; Pharr; John J. Shuler, Shuler Grain Co., Gonzales; Harry W. Dobbyn, Power Feed Mills, Abilene; L. F. Van Stone, Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston; George P. McCarthy, Universal Mills, Inc., Fort Worth, and R. E. Bibb, H. T. Bibb Co., Fort Worth.

■ The "red tag" program for marking fire-packed bales has done much to reduce fire losses caused by "hot" bales. Make the RED tag an automatic danger signal.

• Farm Profit Study Made in Texas

MOST PROFITABLE farms tend to be slightly larger and to have higher average chattel inventories, gross incomes and cash operating expenses than least profitable ones, according to records kept on farms in several Texas counties.

Farming today in the Southwest involves 10 to 15 times as much dollar volume of income, expenses and investment as were needed 20 years ago, says Carl H. Moore, agricultural economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Moore has completed a study of records kept on 250 Texas farms in 1952. The records were kept by farmers who had received farm-ownership loans from the Farmers Home Administration. Records were kept in 10 different counties representing several major types of farming area. Moore points out limitations of the study, but says that it presents a fairly accurate picture.

Records for 31 farms in three Coastal Bend counties where cotton is the major crop showed that the average farm size is 102 acres. The 16 most profitable farms had an average of 130 acres; the 15 least profitable an average of 73 acres apiece.

Cotton acreage on the 16 most profitable farms averaged 88 acres; on the 15 least profitable it was only 39 acres. Lint yield per acre on the 16 most profitable farms was 318 pounds; on the 15 least profitable it was 264 pounds per acre.

The chattel inventory average for the 16 most profitable farms was $10,643, and for the other 15 it was $6,518. Gross cash income for the most profitable group averaged $10,899 annually; for the least profitable group it was about half of this—$5,406.

Cash operating expenses followed a similar pattern: $5,620 for the high-profit group; $3,124 for the low-profit group. Net income for farms in the top group averaged $8,165 annually, while for the bottom group it averaged only $2,187. Net income per acre was about twice as much for the most profitable farms. It was $62.93 compared with $30.01 per acre for the least profitable group.

Data collected in the Blacklands area of Texas show that cash operating expenses on a general cotton and livestock farm can be expected to average between $25 and $30 per acre of cropland farmed.

A cost of over $30 per acre may not be justified, Moore states, and, on the other hand, on land where less than $20 is invested per acre for quality seed, fertilizer, insecticides and other materials that increase crop yields, perhaps too little is being spent.

Moore's report continues, "It is significant that in these records low expenses per acre are not always associated with high net income . . . . In four out of the six groups, the most profitable farms spent more per acre, although the increase in income was relatively small . . . . They also had larger gross incomes, indicating that the additional money spent was used on items yielding a higher return per dollar invested."

■ **R. J. RICHARDSON has been named state 4-H Club leader in Georgia, succeeding W. A. SUTTON, who begins duties as associate director of the Georgia Extension Service July 1.**

Ragweed Ain't Hay But Cows Like It

Here is some unqualified bad news for hay fever sufferers who are susceptible to ragweed: A use has been found for the sneeze-maker.

The Depler brothers, who own a farm near Chillicothe, Mo., had 10 acres of the pest which, as an experiment, they cut, stacked and turned into silage. Their cattle were tempted by the licorice-like smell and broke down an electric fence in their haste to sample it.

The cattle liked the silage very much. It doesn't seem likely, however, that farmers will turn to cultivating ragweed for fodder. Just think what would happen to the nation's sensitive noses.

Glass Stomach Speeds USDA Protein Study

A glass stomach has replaced live rats in digestive experiments being conducted by USDA.

With the glass stomach, which simulates animal digestion, researchers can run hundreds of samples in a few days for less than the cost of a rat test, which takes many weeks and a thousand times as much material.

The device has helped USDA researchers to learn more about protein—including information about how cooking improves some proteins and damages others. Heat, it has been learned, binds up amino acids in some foods so that the digestive system can't break them down for use.

Tests run at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, showed that the nutritive value of a protein depends on the available essential amino acids. The tests were with 10 cottonseed meals prepared by various methods.

So far the researchers have discovered that animal proteins such as those in meat, milk and eggs are not damaged by cooking. Some are even improved. Vegetable proteins, on the other hand, may be hit hard. Severe heat seems to bind up half or more of the amino acids in such foods as wheat, peas and beans.

Philippine 4-H Clubs Stress Food Output

Four-H clubs in the Philippines are emphasizing practical food production, says H. S. Johnson of USDA's Foreign Operations Administration.

Johnson and his family have lived for two years in the Philippines, where he has been helping in the development of rural youth programs patterned on the American 4-H Club.

In 1952 there were 13,000 boys and girls enrolled in the clubs. Last year, Johnson said, enrollment was 47,000.

There are eight projects now active in the Philippines: pig, poultry, field crops (rice and corn), vegetable garden, foods, clothing, home improvement and home industries.

Johnson and his family have been visiting their home in Mississippi and plan to return to the Islands for two more years of service.

Plentiful Supply of Food, Slight Price Drop Seen

Food supplies for late spring and early summer will probably be more plentiful than a year earlier, and average retail food prices may be slightly lower than they were in the first quarter of 1954, says a USDA report.

"We are likely," says the Department's National Food Situation report, "to eat more chicken, egg and dairy products than a year earlier. Output is high, prices are lower and stocks of dairy products are substantial."

Total meat supplies may be below last spring's high level because of the fall cutback in the pig crop. USDA expects heavy marketings of winter pigs, however. High spring vegetable and melon production is anticipated, while a decline is expected in the strawberry and peach crops in the South. Supplies of fishery products and of lard will be smaller, but plentiful quantities of alternative foods will be available.

Demand, the report continues, will be fairly strong for the next few months. Retail prices will average not only lower than for the first quarter of this year but also lower than for the same period in 1953. Drops are expected for chickens, eggs, dairy products, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and some fresh vegetables. Cereal products and fats and oils (except butter) will probably remain a little higher than last spring. Pork prices are expected to reach a peak at mid-summer and to decline sooner than usual because of heavy marketings from the heavy winter pig crop.

Chemical Weed Control Expenses Studied

Cost of chemical weed control has been under study at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Preliminary analysis of data collected from farmers shows that in 1952 it cost farmers 72 cents an hour and 24 cents an acre to operate equipment for applying pre-emergence chemicals. Cost of applying post-emergence chemicals, on the average, was 54 cents per hour and 47 cents per acre for three applications.

• Potato Chips Result Of 1853 Accident

POTATO CHIPS, the popular American food that uses a large volume of vegetable oil, originated 100 years ago by accident. In 1853, an Indian cook known as Aunt Kate was busy at a popular resort on Lake Saratoga, N.Y. She accidentally dropped a piece of potato in a kettle of fat that was heating for cooking doughnuts.

The slice of potato was browned before it could be taken out of the fat, tasted good and the cook made more of them. The deep-fat fried slices became popular and were known as Saratoga chips. They appeared under that name in the famous White House Cook Book of 1887 and their popularity soon spread throughout the country.

■ **JOHN OGDEN, son of J. A. Ogden, Swift & Co., Mexia, Texas, has been named assistant director of field sports for Philmont Scout Ranch, near Cimarron, N.M. Approximately 10,000 Boy Scouts from all parts of the U.S. visit the ranch each summer.**

In 48 States, May 10-15

National Cotton Week Is Widely Observed

■ SIXTEEN THOUSAND retail stores throughout the nation are backing South's products through promotional campaigns which are aided by extensive advertising by brand-name manufacturers. Many communities in Cotton Belt are having special celebrations.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK, May 10-15, is a major sales event for 16,000 participating stores in 48 states and is being observed in numerous community celebrations highlighting the fiber's importance to the nation's economy, the National Cotton Council reports.

Brand-name manufacturers are backing the retail displays, advertising and promotion with more than 250 pages of cotton advertising in leading magazines.

Governors of Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, California, Oklahoma and Alabama have issued special proclamations. Secretary of Agriculture Benson has expressed "good wishes for the success of this great annual event" in a letter addressed to the men and women of the American cotton industry.

Futures exchanges at New York and New Orleans and spot markets at Memphis, Little Rock, Houston, and Greenwood, Miss., are opening the day's trading Monday, May 10, with simultaneous ceremonies.

Highlights of some 100 community celebrations include:

• **North Carolina** — Visitors to Cleveland County Cotton Week, Shelby, are being greeted by a cotton fort in courthouse square, built of 42 bales of cotton, complete with cannon, flags and banners. Other activities include: crowning of and awarding $100 scholarship to Queen of Cotton; play, History of Cotton, at Marion School; square dance with prizes for best couples; joint armed forces-cotton parade; Farmers' Day.

• **South Carolina** — Fashion shows, school programs, extensive newspaper and radio promotion are under way in Marlboro and Dillon Counties.

• **Mississippi** — Delta-wide celebration includes Sunflower, Coahoma, Bolivar, Leflore and Washington Counties; special trade days, school essay contest, industry tours at Clarksdale; cotton slogan contest, visit to home decorated in cotton, fashion show, signs on main highways in Bolivar County.

• **Tennessee** — Memphis Cotton Carnival includes the arrival of King Howard Willey and Queen Julia Turner Donelson by royal barge on Mississippi; numerous activities of secret societies; cotton parade, junior carnival ball, children's parade, grand carnival and armed forces parade. Andy Devine and Guy Madison of television are attending with Saddle and Sirloin Club of Kansas City.

Brownsville—Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee is speaking and there will be a Maid of Cotton fashion wardrobe showing, a pilgrimage to historic homes, street dances, trade days, harness racing and boxing shows.

• **Texas** — Nueces County is having a bag sewing contest for 4-H and FHA chapters with prizes awarded by local merchants; civic club programs; store displays; radio and newspaper special publicity. Robstown is center of activity.

El Paso is center of area-wide celebration, including towns of Ysletta, Fabens, Clint, Tornillo; cotton fashions are being modeled daily at lunch at Hotel Paso del Norte; extensive window displays and retail advertising, business men's tours of industry plants and cotton programs at civic clubs are other features.

• **New Mexico**—Roswell, Deming, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Berino are having special programs. Girls from five counties are seeking cotton queen title in Roswell, with movie stars Peter Hurd and Linda Darnell as judges; two fashion shows and dances, plus cotton ball are scheduled. Dinner dance and cotton style show are opening week at Deming.

• **Arizona**—Statewide tribute to cotton. Phoenix, Tucson, Casa Grande, Coolidge, Eloy, Chandler, Mesa, Yuma, Safford have activities. Junior Maid of Cotton, chosen in statewide contest, is reigning over festivities. Special store promotions, civic and club programs are highlighting cotton's versatility and economic importance.

• **California**—Cities and towns throughout cotton producing areas of California are competing for title of Cotton Sales Capital of California. They are being judged on sales stunts, ads and promotions of cotton products for retail sales. Window displays, civic events, club programs, general publicity are considered in making award.

Madera County is selecting official hostess to greet 1955 Maid of Cotton in her visit to county. Cotton ball, club programs are billed. Stores along famed Miracle Mile in Los Angeles are saluting cotton. California communities planning observances include Bakersfield, Fresno, Brawley, Calexico, El Centro, Holtville, Blythe, Indio, Riverside, Yuma, Calipatria, Porterville, Chowchilla, Hanford, Tulare, Wasco, Visalia, Corcoran, Dos Palos, Kerman, Arvin, Buttonwillow, McFarland, Delano and Stratford.

Changes at Mexia, Texas Announced by Swift

J. A. Ogden, who has been manager of the Swift & Co. oil mill at Mexia, Texas, has announced that the mill's cottonseed crushing operations were consolidated on May 3 with Swift oil mill operations at Waco, Palestine and Houston.

Although the Mexia mill will no longer process cottonseed, the Swift & Co. gin in Mexia, known as the "brick gin," will continue operations. The gin, which is situated on the oil mill property, will undergo further modernization. Swift also will continue operation of other gin properties in Limestone and Freestone Counties.

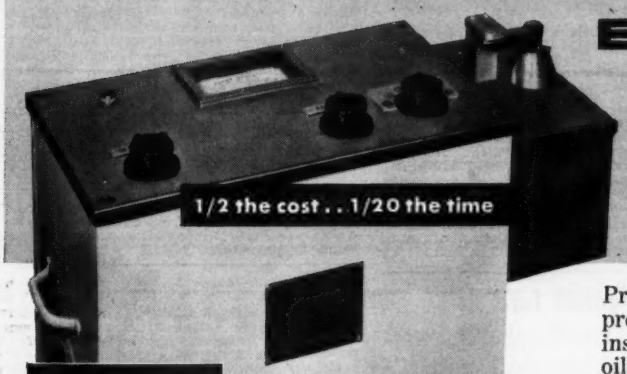
Ogden will continue to reside in Mexia and to serve the territory for Swift & Co. He will handle the gin properties and act as assistant manager of the Waco mill.

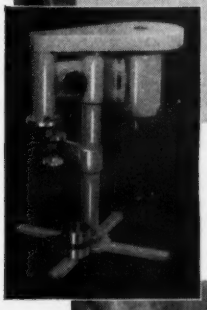
Industry-USDA Scientists Confer

DR. R. G. KADESCH (second from left), Emery Industries, Cincinnati; Dr. C. S. Marvel (center), University of Illinois, Urbana; and Dr. R. W. Ivett (second from right), Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; recently conferred with staff members of the USDA Southern Utilization Research Branch at New Orleans on the development of new and improved products from vegetable oils and pine gum. All three hold appointments as collaborators on this phase of the program. They are shown here with Dr. A. M. Altschul (left), head of the oilseed section, and Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief of the branch.

NOW... measure Soy Bean Oil Content ELECTRONICALLY

With the new Model 300 LOS Steinlite FAT and OIL TESTER



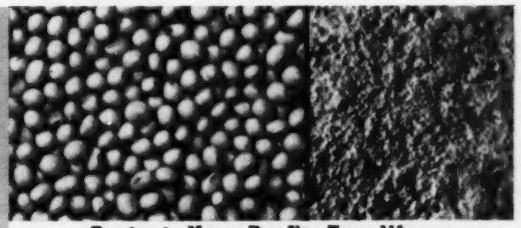


The Stein Laboratory Mill was developed specially for the simultaneous grinding of soybeans, and oil extraction with an oil solvent. In 5 minutes this grinder-extractor is capable of grinding 100 grams of soybeans in 100 ml. of solvent so fine that more than 98% of the residual meal will pass through a U.S. standard No. 45 woven wire cloth sieve.

Practical usage among soybean processors has proven the effectiveness of this new electronic instrument for rapid, easily made and accurate oil content determinations. Now you can make oil tests with ½ the cost and in 1/20 the time of the official method now in use. In addition, non-skilled help in your plant can duplicate the results of the official method by .5 of 1 percent. This quick and accurate Steinlite Fat and Oil Tester will enable you to concentrate your purchases in higher oil content beans . . . to rapidly determine the residual oil in your press cake for better plant control. Fill in the coupon below. Get the full story.

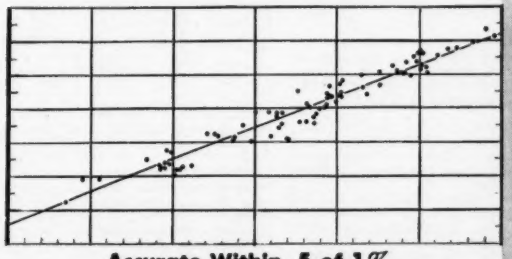
Know the Oil Content . . It Pays!

The two samples of soybeans shown, may look alike. However, an increase of 2% in oil content, one sample over the other, may mean an extra profit to you of more than $150 on a carload basis.



Protects Your Profits Two Ways

You can employ the new 300 LOS Steinlite to protect your profit two ways . . . by accurately measuring the oil content of whole beans, and by checking the oil content of your meal.

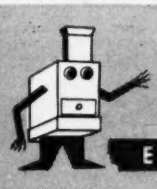


Accurate Within .5 of 1%

Results of the new 300 LOS Steinlite are accurate to .5 of 1% of the oil content determined by the official method. Field installations have confirmed its reliability.

Money Back Guarantee

The new 300 LOS Steinlite Fat and Oil Tester is guaranteed to perform as advertised, or your money back. Defective parts and workmanship are guaranteed for a year. Inquiries invited.



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Gentlemen:
Please send me full information on the new 300 LOS Steinlite Fat and Oil Tester. I understand your engineers will gladly cooperate to determine the applicability of this instrument to our oil testing problems.

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Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge $2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — Cookers—rolls—expellers—141 and 176-saw completely rebuilt Carver linters—fans—36" Chandler and Carver hullers—26" motor driven attrition mill—filter presses—Gruendler Jr. hammer mill—No. 8 cake breaker—screw conveyor.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 S. Industrial, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—I am dismantling plants located at Lumberton, N.C., Athens and Americus, Ga., Headland, Ala., and Easley, S.C. and have the following excellent used machinery which I will be glad to have you inspect by appointment, all for prompt delivery: Bauer Bros. 198 48" seed cleaner; three double rotary beaters; two No. 153 separating units; two 36" disc hullers; one 154 seed cleaner; Carver 48" and 36" perfection hullers; nine 141 saw and sixteen 106 saw linters—all with permanent magnets and brushes; one lint flue system for thirteen and one for six linters. Cookers: French 85" 4 high and 72" 3 high; Buckeye 85" 4 high; Atlanta utility seed cleaners—60", 48" and 36". Rolls (all driven): two sets 5 high 48" ball bearings and one set 48" plain bearings; one set all new rolls 48" (16 bottom, 14 top, never uncrated); shafts for ball bearings; two steel frame hull packers; steel presses and parts; complete 6-press room equipment with French and D.K. accumulators, formers, pumps, etc. One positive blowing system with 260 feet of 5" piping complete. One Ft. Worth cottonseed cooling system complete with piping and 40 floor laterals each 23 feet long. Four French 3-cage screw presses with 40 h.p. motors each. Boilers: 250 h.p. Babcox & Wilcox; 350 h.p. Erie City water tube boiler; one 72 x 18 foot HRT boiler. Corliss engines: one 12 x 30, one 18 x 36 and one 24 x 48. One complete 4-press hydraulic mill with 90 h.p. steel encased stoker fired boiler. All motors and other good used machinery. Phone 2-5901, write or wire J. E. Lipscomb, Box 716, Greenville, S.C.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—All kinds cotton gin and oil mill equipment, expellers, screw presses, screening tanks, filter presses, natural gas engines, one GMAC No. 465 automatic box nailing machine with motor and some spare parts.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

Electric Motors

Sales . . Repair

Partial list of motors in stock:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

• **Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.**

W. M. Smith Electric Co.

Lubbock	Dallas	Harlingen
3-4711	HU-2501	3905

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Several late model French screw presses.—Write Box "ACD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One all steel Continental down packing press. Steel Cleaners: One 48" 6-cylinder Lummus, one 50", 4-cylinder and one 72", 6-cylinder Continental incline, one 50", 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter and two Continental barrel type air line cleaners. Steel Separators: One 60" Lummus and one 72" Murray "VS". One 10 foot and one 14 foot steel bur machines. One 10 foot wood frame Hardwicke-Etter bur machine. Several nice steel brush or air blast gin stands, late type steel condensers, press pumps, trampers, fans and hundreds of other excellent items for your gin plant.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2 8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Continental all steel outfit, complete with Super Mitchells and all steel down packing press. Continental diesel engine.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR QUICK SALE: 5-80 Continental Model B brush gins with new style ribs and lint flue. 5-60" cast iron head standard Mitchells. One 10' Continental steel bur machine with 6 cylinder 10 foot long steel incline after cleaner. This is not junk. Somebody needs this equipment. All for $2,750 or will sell separately.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton Gins: 4-90 saw Continental brush gins, all steel, all irrigated. The latest cleaning system. Price $75,000, will carry loan of $40,000. 4-80 Continental gins, all electric, part irrigated, $27,000, will carry $15,000 loan.—Phone 2-7802, W. T. Raybon, Lubbock, Texas, Box 41.

FOR SALE—Used: 2—Lummus 52" steel condensers and lint flues complete for 10 stands—Contact Glen Flora Gin Co., Glen Flora, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus gin, with improved loose roll box, 4 feeders, cotton, seed, dust auger.—Ellis Brothers, Centre, Ala.

FOR SALE—Four 60 inch convertible Mitchells; 3 Lummus Super-Jet cleaners.—A. P. Barton, Route 2, O'Donnell, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw model F2 single moting Continental air-blast gins, $2,000. Gins are in excellent shape. Model No. 18 Murray big reel drier, very good shape, $1,500.—Farmers Union Co-op. Gin, Sentinel, Okla.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw ultra modern Lummus outfit built new 1949 and ginned less than 9,000 bales of cotton. Someone will get a bargain.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE: 5—1948M—80 saw Continental air blast gins; 5—1948M 4X Continental extractor feeders; 1—50" 1948M Continental separator; 1—2 trough Continental drier.—Contact Roy Bradley, Manager, Growers Cooperative Gin, Wasco, Calif.

FOR SALE—One complete 4-80 Murray gin plant with 210 h.p. Waukesha motor, Hardwicke-Etter cleaners. Excellent location for feed mill. Will sell with or without lot and building. Priced to sell.—Contact J. C. Frost, Douglassville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Some of the best gin buys ever offered in Texas. We have had an abundance of rain and our 1954 crop prospects are better in South Texas and Rio Grande Valley than they have been in years. Have a 5/80 Lummus all steel plant in fire proof building, large seed house, double drying system, lots of cleaning equipment, completely overhauled and ready to gin cotton. This is within 16 miles of Corpus Christi, Texas. Priced at the low price of $60,000 with $20,000 cash and four years on the unpaid balance at 5% interest. Owners health as failed and must sell, potential run of 5,000 bales. Several late model all steel plants well located in Rio Grande Valley with big gin runs anticipated. You will have to see these to appreciate their value. If interested in buying a good gin let me show you some real buys.—M. M. Phillips, phone 5-8555 day or night. P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Murray gin stands with glass fronts and roll dumps. Factory rebuilt last summer with new ribs and saws. With lint flue. Top condition, come get them for $2,000. 4-60" Mitchell standard V-belt feeders, $1,500. 3-70 saw Continental Model "C" V-belt brush gin stands with ribs, saws and brushes good, $750. 8-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands, good condition. Murray multi-unit being overhauled. Continental "Paragon" steel bound press, E. J. tramper and hydraulic pump, top condition. Come and get it for $1,500.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

I HAVE FOR SALE at almost a give-away price one 5 stand 80 saw Lummus gin plant with down packing press. No condenser, no tramper. Will sell in part or all.—T. T. Clark, Opp, Ala.

FOR SALE—Continental 5-80 gin with G.M.C. 340 horsepower motor. Crop outlook good.—Write, call or see Fred Nemec, Rt. 4, Robstown, Texas. Phone Corpus Christi 2-1871.

FOR SALE—5/80 saw Lummus all steel air blast gins, 4/80 saw Murray air blast gins with 6" mote conveyor, 5 Lummus extractor feeders, 1 Lummus steel 5 cylinder horizontal cleaner, 1 Lummus thermo dryer with 25 h.p. boiler, one 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine, two 125 h.p. Skinner steam engines, 1 six cylinder Le Roi engine, 1 eight cylinder Le Roi engine, 1 firetube boiler 18' x 72", 1 steam seed sterilizer. Miscellaneous stock S.S. pulleys.—Lamar Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas.

FOR SALE—4 80 complete all steel 1948 model Hardwicke-Etter outfit, reconditioned and looks new, consisting of 4-80 hot roll box gins, 4-80 large feeders with 4-cylinder after cleaners, conveyor-distributor, 14' bur machine with 5 and 7-cylinder cleaners, steel supports and platforms, submerged lint flue, press and tramper, condenser, seed scales and rotor lifts, Moss-Gordon lint cleaner, fans and transmission, power if wanted.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin in Burleson county with six room house and four acres of land.—Write c/o Box 191, Navasota, Texas. Phone Navasota, Texas 5-6815.

FOR SALE—5 Standard 60 inch Mitchell feeder extractors with taper bearings, $150 each; 1 all metal Hardwicke-Etter separator-dropper, $100; 5 extra good Continental gin saw brushes, for 70 saw gins, $50 each. This equipment is all in extra good condition and needs no repairs.—Write Box "DM", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-70 Model D Continental standard Double X machines in good condition, $75 each.—Belcher Gin Co., Belcher, La.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental cotton gin, equipped with Super Mitchells, bur extractor, electric motors. Will sell, to be moved. Mrs. C. B. Martin, 1002 E. Cleveland, Guthrie, Okla. Telephone 1408.

FOR REMOVAL—One complete 6-80 all steel Lummus outfit with super jet lint cleaners, and main gin building and power room intact, at sacrifice price of $44,000. For details write, wire or call: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin in Grimes county located Iola, Texas; excellent condition, large warehouse with three acres of land. Phone Navasota, Texas 5-6815 or write P. O. Box 191, Navasota, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental Munger air blast, new fronts, short flues; one 50 inch Wichita dropper; Roots-Connersville blowing system; Creasey rotary 4-head saw filer.—James Bowlin, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Lummus 1949 model gins complete with lint flue, couplings. Good condition. Only ginned about 6,500 bales. Price $1,500.—Mitchell Graves, P. O. Box 495, Forrest City, Ark.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray glass front gins with lint flue, like new; 4-80 Continental brush gins; 4-80 Lummus L.E.F.; 4-80 Continental double X huller feeders; 5-80 Blewett feeders; 1 Continental 66" 4X feeder; 1 Continental paragon all steel down-packing press. All sizes steel condensers. 1 Type I Hardwicke-Etter all steel setting consisting of 7 and 9 cylinder cleaners with 3-way by-pass, sell all or any part.1 Stacy 50" separator; 1 Continental 2 trough drier with fan, burner and piping; 1 Mitchell burner; one 12 and one 16 unit Lummus thermo cleaner.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Used 14 foot steel bur machine, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter, good condition.—Write P. O. Box 150, Charleston, Mo.

WANTED—2 all steel, good condition Hardwicke-Etter, 6 cylinder airline cleaners.—Write Box "SW", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—4-90 saw gin stands; 4 Mitchell Super-Chief or super-unit extractors with distributor. Also, Moss or Continental lint cleaner. Might buy complete gin at bargain.—T.D.B., Box 36, Phone 2966, Lamesa, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—2 Hardwicke-Etter 80 saw gin stands. Hardwicke-Etter wood or steel bur machine. Also, steel bound or all steel press. Truck scales.—H. C. Barton, 206 N. 17th, Phone 2373, Lamesa, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced compress man as assistant superintendent.—S. N. Dodson, Southern Compress Company, Brinkley, Arkansas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Super 398 B, Clipper seed cleaner, with (3) three screens, Serial No. 19031. This cleaner is almost new.—Smith Seed Company, Winder, Ga.

FOR SALE: 1—165 h.p. Continental Gin Company diesel engine. First class condition. For particulars and price write—Mutual Cotton Oil Company, Box 289, Ozark, Ala.

FOR SALE—20 ton capacity, 22' x 9' Howe truck scale with type recording beam, old model but in excellent condition.—Write Box "IM", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Twin 671 G.M. diesel engine equipped as follows: Surge tanks, alarm system air cleaners, flexible coupling mufflers, cooling tower and tank and cooling coils, raw water pump, 6,000 gallon fuel storge tank 20 K.W., A.C., 3 phase, 4 wire, 220 volt generator with switchboard, double throw switch, trickle charger, necessary sheaves and belts.—Grandview Cooperative Association, Grandview, Texas.

FOR SALE—One LeRoi Model H-2000, 235 h.p. butane engine; ginned 1,000 bales since overhauled; starting engine and cooling system.—Leonard Gin Co., Rector, Ark., Tel. 4361.

FOR SALE—1952 model Minneapolis-Moline engine 210-220 h.p., in excellent condition. Pulley and 16 inch wide endless leather belt included. Engine was bought new and operated 1½ seasons. Price $2,500.—Abbott Gin Co., Abbott, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9 six-cylinder M-M butane or natural gas engine; 1 twin 6 Minneapolis-Moline butane or natural gas engine; one 150 h.p. Worthington diesel engine; one 75 h.p. 2300 volt. 3-phase, 900 r.p.m. motor and starting switch; one 120 h.p. F.B.M. full diesel engine; one 25 h.p. upright boiler. New LeRoi engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, phone 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Margarine Production Tops 1953 Figure

Margarine production in the first quarter of 1954 topped the same period last year by more than five percent. Bureau of the Census figures show that 116,538,000 pounds of margarine were produced in March, making a three-month total of 372,739,000 pounds. In the first three months of 1953, 354,118,000 pounds were produced.

At the rate of production maintained during the first quarter, margarine production of more than last year's record 1,292,000,000 pounds is possible.

Soybean Circular Sent To Georgia Oil Mills

Growing Soybeans in Georgia is the title of Circular 310 published by the Georgia Extension Service. It has been distributed by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association to members.

J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Association, points out that the circular contains information and recommendations which should be of value to Georgia farmers who are growing soybeans this year.

Copies may be obtained at county agents' offices or from the Office of Publications, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens.

Bess Green Resigns From Cotton Council Staff

Bess Green, sales promotion assistant in charge of the Maid of Cotton program, has resigned from the New York office of the National Cotton Council in order to return home to Greenville, Miss.

Ernest Stewart, manager of the Council's New York office, said her successor would be named later.

Miss Green joined the Council at Memphis in October 1949 as Maid of Cotton tour manager, accompanying Maids Elizabeth McGee and Jeannine Holland on the 1950 and 1951 international fashion tours.

She transferred in January 1952 to the New York office, where she has handled the Maid of Cotton promotion as well as the Council's cotton carpet and children's wear campaigns.

USDA Offers Butter At World Prices

USDA announced May 5 that 360 million pounds of surplus butter in storage are being offered for sale for export at world prices.

World market prices now range from about 42 to 47 cents per pound, wholesale, depending upon grades, transportation costs and other factors. USDA previously had asked about 60.5 cents per pound for its butter, bought under the dairy products support program.

Under the new rule foreign buyers will be able to get surplus butter below prices which domestic distributors are asked to pay. Up to now, the Department has held its export price at the same level offered to domestic users.

Earlier in the week, USDA disclosed that negotiations were being carried on for possible sale of 40 million pounds to an exporter who reported he could sell that amount to Great Britain at world prices.

The Department placed no limitation on destination of the butter. Officials said the Department would sell to exporters for shipment to Russia and other iron curtain countries, but that it would be the responsibility of such exporters to obtain the necessary export licenses from the Commerce Department.

• Plastic-Coated Picksack Use Urged by Council

EXTENSIVE use of new cotton picksacks, coated with plastic material to improve durability, will be encouraged by the National Cotton Council during the 1954-55 harvesting season.

Picksack manufacturers are using plastic coating as a substitute for asphalt, which has proved to be one of several major sources of "tar spots" in cotton goods.

The Council's Production and Marketing Division is encouraging widespread use of the plastic-coated bags as a means of fully determining their practicability under varying field conditions.

Manufacturers of picksacks, in striving for a sack that does not contaminate cotton, have developed plastic coatings which look promising. Bags coated with the new processes will be widely available on the market this year.

Honey Bees Increase Yields of Cotton

The honey bee has increased yields of irrigated cotton by 22 percent in tests at USDA's Bee Culture Laboratory at Tucson, Ariz.

The Department explains that cotton is self-fertile, and it was not thought that it would profit from pollinating agents. Since the stigma of cotton flowers is surrounded by and in contact with the pollen-bearing anthers, it was thought that the bee's visit was unimportant from a standpoint of pollination.

However, tests in Arizona showed that bees, when they carry pollen from one cotton flower to another, cause the cotton to set more bolls on a plant. Bolls also set earlier, and the number of seeds in each boll is higher. The result is more cotton lint per acre.

Bees in the test were most influential on the yield of early flowering cotton plants. Without bees, 29 percent of the early flowers developed into bolls; with bees, 48 percent became bolls.

Bees increased the number of seeds per boll from early flowering cotton from 18.9 to 23 and increased lint weight per boll from 1.19 to 1.44 grams.

Inedible Fats Is Topic Of Chemists' Course

Topic for the American Oil Chemists' Society sixth short course will be Inedible Fats and Fatty Acids. The course will be held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 15-20, and Society Executive Secretary Lucy R. Hawkins, Chicago, reports that registration has already started for the six-day event. Program chairman is Daniel Swern of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

The twenty-eighth fall meeting of the chemists' group will be held in Minneapolis Oct. 11-12-13. J. C. Konen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., is general chairman, and Harold Wittcoff, General Mills, is program chairman.

■ **DR. REID T. MILNER, who has been head of the USDA Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., now is head of the food technology department at the University of Illinois.**

• Shippers Told of Cotton's Gains

IN THE PROMOTABLE fields of wearing apparel and household fabrics, cotton not only has held its own against all competition, old and new, but has made gains in excess of its losses in the generally non-promotable industrial field.

This was pointed out by Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, director of sales promotion and public relations, National Cotton Council, in an address before the American Cotton Shippers' Association meeting in New Orleans April 29-May 1.

"During the past few years," he said, "we have suffered some tremendous losses in industrial outlets where price is primary in importance. Tire cord, once our largest single market, of course tops the list, with a loss amounting to more than half a million bales.

"Despite such losses, the total of domestic consumption last year stood at a level which has never been exceeded except on two occasions—the frantic peak years of World War II, and the textile boom of the early Korean period. For the past seven years, it has averaged 9.3 million bales."

Though population gains and trends in the national economy have played their part, when all such allowances are made, cotton still has achieved a net increase of 1.5 billion yards per year which cannot be explained except in terms of competitive gains, he stressed.

On the final day of the meeting Charles M. Hohenberg, Selma, Ala., was elevated to the presidency, and Hugo Dixon, Memphis, was named vice-president. Executive Vice-President Sam G. Loring was presented with a silver tea and coffee service. Loring has been with the Association for 25 years.

Outgoing President Sydnor Oden, Houston, told the group Friday that foreign cotton buyers are taking cotton from other countries because these other countries buy more freely from them than America does. He called for a firm stand on the liberalization of foreign trade, pointing out that while tariffs offer protection to some parts of American industry, they harm a much larger segment which must depend on export markets.

Oden praised Secretary of Agriculture Benson's stand against export subsidies for cotton. "If an export subsidy had been put into effect," Oden said, "the principal result would have been the lowering of the world price for all cotton and the over-all result would not have been good."

On the price support program, the outgoing president commented, "It is disheartening to see we have so many representatives . . . in Congress who are unwilling to open their eyes to the fact that the high mandatory loan program is the direct cause of our present problem, and are insisting upon its continuance, purely, I think, through the fear of repercussions at the polls."

Burris Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, head of the committee on production and consumption, emphasized that high support prices for American cotton are driving foreign purchasers to other sources of supply, even behind the Iron Curtain. The committee reported that flexible price supports may provide some relief in this situation. The report cautioned that even flexible price supports were not sufficient and that cotton should be allowed to find its own market level.

The committee on spot quotations, headed by E. W. Cook, Memphis, recommended that Greenwood, Miss.; Lubbock; and Fresno, Calif., be added to the designated markets, thus raising the number of markets to 13.

Other speakers at the convention were Arthur W. Marget, director of the division of international finance, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington; New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, and J. C. Styron, Hobart, Okla.

Branch Manager Named by Stewart & Stevenson

R. A. "Roe" Hornig has been named branch operation manager for the Lubbock branch of Stewart & Stevenson Services, Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager of Stewart & Stevenson, has announced. Hornig assumed his duties recently.

The new manager has had extensive experience in the industrial equipment sales field. He was formerly assistant industrial manager of the Memphis branch of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. and has served as vice-president and general sales manager for Berg Equipment Manufacturing Co. and president of Trac-Line Corp. of Houston. He is a native of Milwaukee.

Powdered Milk Imports Banned by Mexico

The Mexican government has taken several steps aimed at strengthening that country's cattle industry. Among the actions are these: a ban on importation of powdered milk, establishment of new credit facilities for cattlemen, limitation on exports of hay and other pasturage, and an appeal to ranchers to prevent another outbreak of hoof and mouth disease.

Flax Harvest Under Way In South Texas Area

About 75,000 acres of flax are being harvested in South Texas. Yields in coastal counties are better than anticipated, while drouth during the recent growing season cut yields in inland areas centering around Karnes County.

First counties to start harvesting flax were Nueces and Sinton. Best yields are expected around Port Lavaca and Tivoli. Yields from 8 to 10 bushels per acre are reported in some sections, while in the area around Kenedy, yields have not exceeded 5 or 6 bushels per acre. Recent rains helped the flax crop, adding about 30 percent to the yield in some areas, according to J. M. McNabb of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Kenedy.

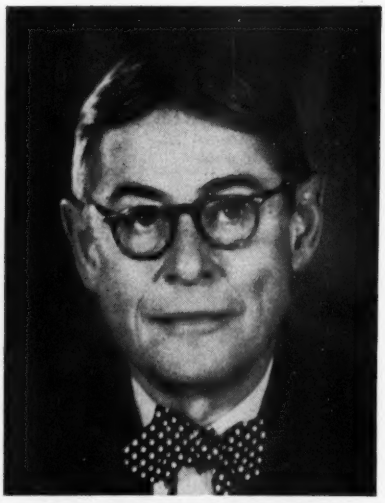
Reports are that many farmers will plant guar on the land after the flaxseed harvest. Guar is used in sizing for paper and for other purposes. In addition to being a cash crop for farmers in the area, it is a soil builder.

Mississippi College To Inaugurate President

Ben Hilbun will be formally inaugurated as president of Mississippi State College on July 14, the first day of the annual Farm and Home Week.

This academic ceremony, taking place during the morning in the large arena of the Animal Husbandry Service Building, will launch a two-day "open house" of all facilities of Mississippi State College.

"Mr. Ben" became the eleventh president of his alma mater last July 1. He had been administrative assistant since 1949 and had served as acting president for several months prior to that, due to the illness of the late Dr. Fred T. Mitchell.



LAMAR FLEMING, Jr.

J. EARL COKE

To Speak at Cotton Congress

J. EARL COKE, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman of the board, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, will be among the speakers at the fifteenth annual American Cotton Congress in Corpus Christi, Texas, June 3-4-5. Burris C. Jackson, general chairman of the Congress, has also announced that J. Craig Smith, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, will address the group. Anyone interested in cotton is invited to attend this meeting.

Syrian Student To Go Home

AMONG RECENT new subscribers to The Press is Adib M. Zakiyal, a Texas A. & M. College student who is returning to his native Syria this month. Zakiyal studied agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois for four years before going to Texas A. & M. in February of this year. There he has been studying irrigation, farm machinery and other courses related to cotton production. Back in his home, Zakiyal will be assigned duty by the Syrian government, which sponsored his education in the U.S.

Cotton Still Gaining in Women's Wear Field

Proof that cotton is hitting its competitors hard in major women's wear markets is evidenced in latest Census reports which reveal that: (1) cotton registered a gain for 1953 in five classifications even though total fiber consumption in these uses declined; (2) cotton's percentage of these markets increased while rayon and acetate's share was less.

This is pointed out by the National Cotton Council's market research department on the basis of statistics in the U.S. Census Bureau's Facts for Industry series, released late in April.

The Council cited figures on fiber consumption in women's suits, house dresses, street dresses, blouses and skirts.

Consumption of all fibers in these uses, in terms of cotton equivalent, decreased from 873,000 to 839,500 bales. Cotton's share of the market, however, increased from 40 to 43 percent.

Consumption of cotton in women's suits, house dresses, street dresses, blouses and skirts jumped from 351,200 bales in 1952 to approximately 360,100 bales in 1953. Cotton consumption gained in each classification; and, with the exception of skirts, its share of the market, percentagewise, was greater in each item.

In comparison, use of rayon and acetate and its percentage of the market declined in each classification. Rayon and acetate consumption, in terms of cotton equivalent, dropped from 402,900 bales to 342,800 bales. Rayon's percentage declined from 46 to 41.

Cotton hit its hardest competitive blow in the market for blouses, waists and shirts. It claimed 51 percent of this market in 1953 as compared with 44 percent in 1952. Rayon and acetate, on the other hand, held only 23 percent of the market in 1953, compared with 34 percent the previous year.

In bales consumed in blouses, waists and shirts, cotton jumped from 59,560 to 67,450. In cotton equivalent, rayon and acetate suffered a loss of 15,610 bales—dropping from 46,030 to 30,420.

Street dresses, blouses and skirts were the principal consumers of nylon during the two years, with the synthetic fiber showing a slight gain—33,500 bales in 1953 as compared with 31,200 in 1952. Percentagewise, nylon's share of the market remained constant in skirts and blouses, and increased from one to two percent in street dresses.

Wool consumption in these items increased from 75,500 cotton equivalent bales in 1952 to 83,800 in 1953. Wool's percentage was higher in markets for suits, blouses and skirts.

Consumption of fibers other than those mentioned above rose from the cotton equivalent of 12,200 bales in 1952 to 19,300 in 1953.

Stocks of Peanuts Drop

Peanut stocks on hand in all off-farm positions at the end of March were six percent below those held at the same time in 1953. Total was 739 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock peanuts.

Millings to that date were 31 percent above the 1953 figure, totaling 1,087,000,000 pounds compared with 832 million for the same period in 1953.

Domestic disappearance through March 31 totaled 521 million pounds. This is about nine percent above the disappearance recorded in 1953 for the same period.

Oil stock crushed, amounting to 124 million pounds to March 31, was 54 percent greater than last year, while disappearance of shelled edible grades totaled slightly under a year ago.

• Weevil Statue Now Cast in Copper

THE BOLL WEEVIL was honored again by citizens of Enterprise, Ala., on May 1 as that town's famed monument to cotton's pest was restored. The unveiling climaxed a celebration which included parades, beauty queens and a barbecue.

The ceremony marked the restoration of the monument which was raised to the boll weevil some 35 years ago. The monument was first erected in recognition of the fact that the coming of the weevil forced farmers away from a one-crop, cotton system to a diversified agriculture. Enterprise now is a center for production of peanuts, cotton and other crops.

The original monument comprised a pedestal on which stood a woman with a lamp, and an inscription, but no boll weevil. An iron-smith four years ago cast a two-feet long exaggeration of the weevil, and it was placed on the lamp, but it was kidnaped last fall.

The new copper weevil was bolted on securely, and an oversight was remedied. It has six legs, the correct number for a boll weevil, instead of the four legs on the old iron pest.

Nelson Fuller, Birmingham cotton man, made the principal speech at the dedication, as he did in December 1919 when the statue first was dedicated.

"This town has grown into a city because of its two major crops," Fuller said. "I hope you make as much progress in the next 35 years."

And someone in the crowd shouted, "We'll put up a gold boll weevil then."

More Butter To Be Sold

USDA asked April 30 for offers to convert another 1.3 million pounds of government owned butter into butter oil for the United Nations program in the Middle East. This 1.3 million pounds is in addition to two contracts awarded recently for this purpose for 1,125,000 pounds of butter.

Above: Burner at Legg Gin Co., McGregor, Texas, B. J. Allen, owner.

A Burr Burner For Any Size Gin!

We can design and install a burr burner to fit your individual needs. Sizes range from 16' inside diameter with 30' height, to 24' inside diameter with 65' height.

Reynolds Burr Burners Offer You:

- Savings up to one-half over other burners.
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These burners can also be used for disposals at lumber mills as well as for various other commercial uses.

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• Consumer Financial Opinions Surveyed

AMERICAN CONSUMERS were somewhat less confident about their personal financial prospects in early 1954 than they were in early 1953, says a report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. One of the questions asked was, "Are you better off financially than you were a year ago?" More people answered yes to this question in 1954 than said yes in 1948, but there was a slight drop in affirmative answers from the 1953 figure.

These opinions, and many others concerning the economic state of the nation, were reported in a survey conducted by the Federal Reserve System and the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan. A cross-section of American people is interviewed in January and February each year.

Table 1 shows the results of the survey concerning personal financial prospects for the years 1954, 1953 and 1948. The current figures are listed by the Federal Reserve System as preliminary; 1948 was the first year of the survey.

Table 1. Consumers' personal attitudes and expectations.

Attitude or expectation	Early 1954	Early 1953	Early 1948
	Percent		
Evaluation of own financial situation			
Better off than a year ago	36	38	29
No change	32	33	28
Worse off than a year ago	30	26	39
Don't know, not ascertained	2	3	4
All cases	100	100	100
Expected change in income			
Making more a year from now	29	34	28
No change	35	33	47
Making less a year from now	15	10	13
Don't know, not ascertained	21	23	12
All cases	100	100	100

Reactions to questions about general economic conditions are shown in Table 2. Again, 1954 figures are preliminary. Almost half of those interviewed felt that there will be no price changes in 1954. About one-third said they expected price decreases.

Table 2. Consumers' general attitudes and expectations.

Attitude or expectation	Early 1954	Early 1953	Early 1948
	Percent		
Expected price movements			
Increase during year	16	17	33
No change	41	43	24
Decrease during year	36	31	28
Don't know, not ascertained	7	9	15
All cases	100	100	100
Evaluation of durable goods markets			
Good time to buy	35	34	*
Pro or con, depends, don't know	25	28	*
Bad time to buy	40	38	*
All cases	100	100	*

*Not available.

Another section of the survey concerned plans to purchase houses and durable goods. There were no substantial shifts in opinion in this area, although reasons have changed for opinions given. In 1953 most frequent reason given for buying homes or making other major purchases was "good income." This year most frequent reason was that prices are "lower," "stable," or "not too high."

People who think 1954 is a poor time to buy goods of this type gave as their most frequent reason the feeling that "prices are too high."

Table 4. Consumers' plans to purchase houses and durable goods.

Type of purchase	Early 1954	Early 1953	Early 1948
	Percent		
Houses	6.8	8.8	7.5
Home improvements and maintenance	19.2	16.9	*
New automobiles	7.8	9.0	9.7
Used automobiles	6.2	6.2	4.1
Furniture and major household appliances	26.8	31.9	27.4

*Not available.

People in the survey who had incomes of $3,000 or over were asked their opinion about the best thing to do with money not needed for expenses. Answers, the Dallas bank report says, indicate that a shift has taken place away from risk-type assets toward securities with an assured income. Both government bonds and savings accounts were more popular at the beginning of 1954 than a year earlier. For savings bonds, the bank said, this was the first rise in consumer preference found in postwar surveys. Greatest decline in preference was for real estate.

New Book:

LUBRIPLATE LUBRICANTS BOOK ISSUED BY FISKE BROTHERS

Proper Lubrication . . . The Life Blood of All Machinery, is the title of a new 36-page 8½x11 inch discussion on the subject of modern lubrication. A copy will be furnished free of charge to those interested in lubrication.

Requests should be addressed to Lubriplate Division, Fiske Brothers Refining Co., 129 Lockwood Street, Newark 5, New Jersey, or to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 20.

Mixers Buying More Cottonseed Meal

Cottonseed meal—especially cottonseed meal with a low gossypol content that is suitable for use in swine and poultry rations—has been in increased demand recently, mills and dealers report. The good market for soybean meal and its relatively high prices have influenced this demand. Soybean meal was selling recently at around the highest prices on record, USDA reports.

Strongly influencing the demand also has been the increasing interest of mills in producing, and of formula feed manufacturers in using, cottonseed meal in poultry and swine feeds. The trade reports the low gossypol meal bringing a premium price. The opportunity for using more cottonseed meal for poultry is discussed in an article starting on Page 7 of this issue.

Commodity Credit Corporation reported the sale of 8,685 tons of cottonseed meal and slab cake during the week ended April 29. Crushers repurchased 3,810 tons previously tendered and commercial sales for domestic use amounted to 4,875 tons.

• Skippy Stand Yield Figures Analyzed

SHOULD a poor stand of cotton be left or should it be plowed up and replanted? Every year about this time, says the Louisiana Extension Service, farmers get into an argument with themselves concerning this question.

The Stoneville, Miss., Station conducted a test on stands in 1936-37-38. There was no great difference in yields between even stands and skippy stands. Yield for the stand which had no skips averaged 1,699 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Length of skips in the test rows ranged from 2 to 10 feet. Average yields were as follows: two-foot skips, 1,688 pounds; three-foot skips, 1,690 pounds; four-foot skips, 1,704 pounds; five-foot skips, 1,659 pounds; six-foot skips, 1,601 pounds; seven-foot skips, 1,683 pounds; eight-foot skips, 1,685 pounds; nine-foot skips, 1,690 pounds; and 10-foot skips, 1,660 pounds.

I. W. Carson, associate Louisiana Extension agronomist, points out that this test was conducted on fertile delta soil. Poor soil, he emphasizes, requires more plants per acre to make a full crop.

Another factor which qualifies results of this test is the date of the experiment. Late-planted cotton protected with present day insecticides has a better chance to produce a crop than it had back in the 30's when calcium arsenate was the only insecticide available.

The Extension Service also notes that late-planted cotton usually requires more applications of poison to carry it through to maturity and a full crop.

USDA Accepts Tenders of Cottonseed Products

Tenders of about 5,795 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 221 tank cars of refined cottonseed oil, 498,305 tons of meal and cake, and 334,028 bales of linters have been received through April 28, 1954, by the New Orleans Commodity Stabilization Service commodity office under the 1953 cottonseed products purchase program, F. P. Biggs, director, announced April 30.

About 113,416 tons of meal and cake were repurchased by the mills at time of tender. Of the remainder, 43,783 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 341,106 tons taken into inventory.

The linters consist of 87,072 bales of first cut, 206,266 bales of second cut and 40,690 bales of mill run. Of these 3,139 bales of first cut, 62,278 bales of second cut and 940 bales of mill run have been repurchased by the mills.

Approximately 4,979 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners for refining. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC in accordance with the purchase program.

Irrigation Issue Decided

A landowner's right to use water for irrigation has been confirmed by an opinion handed down by the attorney general of Missouri. In the opinion, he said that riparian owners, those having title to land on one or both sides of a river or stream, may take water for irrigation "in such quantity as will not unnaturally, sensibly, or materially affect the flow of the streams."

No substitute for accuracy here!

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

Applications

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about—20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about—50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about—20°F.

"Doc" MacGEE says: In compounding a prescription, there's no such thing as being "half right." It's either all right or all wrong. Same thing should go for solvents. From bitter experience, you may know what the wrong kind of solvent can do to your production and your products.

You're sure of selecting the right kind of solvent when you deal with Skellysolve! Why? Because the Skellysolve people are pioneers in the solvent business, and they have a backlog of experience and manufacturing skill that are hard to equal. Every member of our team is a qualified "Bachelor of Solvents."

You benefit from this experience in many ways. Uniformity is one big way. Every batch of Skellysolve you buy is right "on the beam" for boiling ranges, low order of toxicity, low sulphur content, and other specifics that are vital to your product's quality. You profit, too, from the strict laboratory controls that monitor the manufacture of Skellysolve – controls that assure sweet odor, low end points, a minimum of excessively volatile compounds, a very low level of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products.

It all adds up to low solvent losses, fast vaporization from oils and meals, maximum protection of your product's quality. Write for technical facts, or if you have a special solvent problem, call in the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman.

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INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Further Decline Likely

Flaxseed Output Near 1946 Low

■ WORLD production in 1953 was 128 million bushels. U.S. crop expected to increase. Drop seen in Canada and Argentina.

Flaxseed production in some of the major producing countries of the world is expected to decline in 1954, USDA says. Output in 1953 was only a little larger than for the 1951 crop, which was the smallest flaxseed harvest since 1946.

World flaxseed production in 1953 totaled 128.2 million bushels (revised figures).

Significant drops are expected in 1954 in Canada and Argentina, where price conditions are unfavorable to flaxseed growers. On the other hand, U.S. acreage is expected to make a substantial gain due to wheat acreage restrictions. The Indian estimates vary from slightly under to slightly over 1953 acreage.

• **North America**—In 1953 North American flaxseed production was up nine percent, entirely as a result of U.S. expansion.

The U.S. continued to rank as the world's leading flaxseed producer. In 1953 output totaled 36,813,000 bushels. This was more than one-fifth larger than the 1952 crop of 30,174,000 bushels, but one-third less than the 1948 record year, when 54,803,000 bushels were harvested.

North Dakota continued as the leading flax state—producing nearly 19 million bushels. That state, together with South Dakota and Minnesota, accounted for 94 percent of the nation's total.

U.S. stocks at the beginning of the new marketing year (July 1, 1954) are expected to be large despite sizable exports in the current marketing year. On July 1, 1953, USDA held 40.9 million bushels of flaxseed.

Domestic disappearance of linseed oil has averaged about 575 million pounds yearly since World War II, USDA comments. This is equal to about 29 million bushels of flaxseed. Linseed oil supplies more than 50 percent of the oil used for the drying industry.

Exports of linseed oil from the U.S. in 1953 totaled 45,685 tons. This is by far the largest volume since the heavy war years' shipments in 1943-44. Flaxseed exports, on the other hand, fell off sharply to only 13,613 bushels, the smallest since 1945. About three-fourths of the linseed oil went to the Netherlands and the rest to other European destinations.

Linseed oil exported from the U.S. during the period January 1, 1954-April 22, 1954, totaled 125,473,000 pounds.

Canada harvested 10,412,000 bushels of flaxseed last year, compared with 12,961,000 bushels in 1952. The 1953 drop was the first since the sharp postwar drop from 18 million bushels in 1948 to three million in 1949. The province of Manitoba, while reporting the largest decrease in acreage, continued to account for about half of Canada's acreage.

Exports of linseed oil from Canada were up sharply in 1953, with 14,773 tons sent out of the dominion, mostly to the United Kingdom. Flaxseed exports totaled 3,797,000 bushels. Most of this went to Continental Europe.

Production in Mexico declined in 1953. A shift to cotton in the Sonora-Sinaloa region and in the Mexicali Valley was largely responsible for the 14 percent drop from the 1952 figure. Total output in Mexico last year was 1.2 million bushels.

• **Asia**—The Asian output in 1953 was up about 10 percent as a result of a one-tenth increase in the Indian flaxseed crop. India's output is set at 14.2 million bushels.

USDA points out that India's production has generally declined in recent years. The 1953 harvest was seven percent less than the 1945-49 average and 20 percent under the 1935-39 average. Oil production from the 1953 crop is set at 35,000 tons.

India ranked second only to Argentina as an exporter of flaxseed in prewar years, but exports have declined sharply in the postwar period. In 1935-39 almost 10 million bushels were exported as contrasted with only 110,000 bushels in 1952. No seed was exported through July, 1953. USDA explained that export demand for Indian linseed oil declined in 1953, since Indian prices were higher than those of other surplus-producing countries.

Other Asian countries which produce flaxseed incude Turkey, Pakistan, Japan and China. In Turkey and Pakistan the harvest was less than one million bushels. The size of Japan's crop has not been reported. Detailed estimates for China were not included in the USDA report. However, production is concentrated in Inner Mongolia and probably averages between one and two million bushels annually.

• **South America**—Flaxseed production there was down in 1953. Planted acreage in Argentina, the largest producer, was down sharply, apparently because of relatively unattractive prices. The Argentine output is set at 22.5 million bushels of flaxseed in 1953. USDA estimates that about 16 million bushels of flaxseed and 235,000 tons of linseed oil are included in the 1954 supply on hand.

Exports of flaxseed continued to decline in 1953, totaling only 390,057 bushels. Prewar shipments averaged 59 million bushels. Linseed oil shipments totaled 108,994 tons, tripling the 1952 figure.

Uruguay produced about 2.8 million bushels of flaxseed, compared with about 4.3 million bushels in 1952. Almost 2.5 million bushels are available for export, USDA says. The crop for 1953 in Brazil has not been reported, but output is believed to be down.

• **Western Europe**—Flaxseed output in the small-producing countries of Europe was down in most cases. In Sweden the crop was 358,000 bushels—almost a 50 percent drop from 1952. In the Netherlands the 814,000 bushels produced was about one-third less than the 1952 figure. Belgium's crop was down seven

SALVAGE JOB Photograph made last year on a highway in Texas' Rio Grande Valley shows cotton badly damaged by fire. Cause of fire not known, but it COULD have been started by a fire-packed bale. Losses such as this can be reduced if ginners will use RED tags for identifying suspected fire-packed bales. Use other colors for standard bale identification.

Cotton Week Proclamation Signed

NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR Edwin L. Mechem, seated, signs the state's Cotton Week proclamation. New Mexico's cotton week will be held May 10-15 during National Cotton Week. Others in the picture (l. to r.) are Carl Meriwether, president, New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, Las Cruces; Billy Griffin, a director of the Association, Deming; and Marshall O. Thompson, New Mexico Extension cotton marketing specialist, State College.

percent to 651,000 bushels. In the United Kingdom and Denmark, acreages, always very small, have continued to drop. Western German production dropped to about 100,000 bushels following a 50 percent cut in acreage. French production dropped by 16 percent, and Italian output was down about six percent.

• **Soviet Bloc**—Flaxseed output in Eastern Europe as a whole may have increased in 1953. USDA says that indications are that, in some areas, acreage to flax has expanded significantly since 1949. In Russia, it appears that flaxseed production is below the prewar level, and that output during the past three years may have fallen short of the 1950 harvest.

• **Africa**—African production seems to be down about 10 percent from 1952. Elimination of guaranteed prices by the government has caused a sharp drop in flaxseed output in Algeria. In 1949 production there was 673,000 bushels. In 1953 it probably was about 50,000 bushels.

French Morocco produced about 1.2 million bushels of flaxseed in 1953. This is eight percent more than in 1952. USDA reports that large quantities of flaxseed are being exported from French Morocco, despite excess crushing capacity. This, the Department says, is due to high operating costs.

Ethiopian production may have exceeded the 1952 output of 700,000 bushels, while in Egypt production dropped from 193,000 bushels in 1952 to 75,000 last year.

• **Oceania**—The Australian crop in 1952 totaled 640,960 bushels. This represents a sharp increase from the 1951 output, due, USDA says, to increasing prices in 1951. No figures are yet available for 1953.

In New Zealand, no figures are on hand, but production probably dropped.

Cotton Carnival Rulers Selected in Memphis

Willis Howard Willey, planter, ginner and a director of Union Compress and Warehouse Co., Memphis, has been named King of the Memphis Cotton Carnival, to be held May 11-15.

Queen of the annual event is Julia Turner Donelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor Donelson. He is president of Dockery & Donelson Co., cotton factoring firm, and vice-president of Memphis Compress and Storage Co.

• Stability Is Forecast For Farm Demand

DEMAND for farm products, domestic and foreign, is expected to remain close to the current level through the rest of 1954.

Consumer income, says USDA, was still near record levels in the first quarter of this year, despite reduction in industrial production and employment.

A small decline in income may occur during the rest of this year. However, it is not likely to be enough to affect significantly the demand for food.

"The current situation," USDA continues, "suggests that economic activity the rest of the year may show more stability than in the past six months."

Liquidation of inventories, which has caused most of the drop so far, is likely to taper off. Business spending for new plants and equipment and federal spending for national security may ease off further. But the construction industry probably will continue to operate close to the present near-record level and state and local governments probably will spend more than in 1953.

"General stability" also is seen by USDA as characterizing the export demand. Exports have been running near the level of those a year earlier, and probably will continue to do so for the rest of 1954.

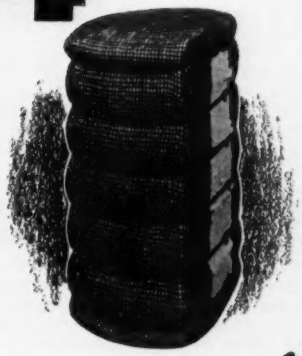
Big supplies remain the dominant factor in the agricultural outlook; but with average weather conditions the crop output this season may be down a little from 1953. This drop is due chiefly to the enforced reduction in cotton and wheat acreages.

Urea Regulations Adopted

Regulations governing the use of urea in feeds in Mississippi have been established by the Mississippi Department of Agriculture. The action was taken following state legislation amending state feed laws to permit the use of urea in feeds for ruminants.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING

Carolina JUTE BAGGING



1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
2. **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING** — Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.
3. **MAXIMUM PROTECTION** — Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.
4. **LOOKS GOOD LONGER** — Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

ENTOMOLOGISTS and engineers have worked together to develop improved equipment for insect control. This old model sprayer, which was used to control elm leaf beetles on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, was a big improvement in its day when it was first developed.

First 100 Years

(Continued from Page 12)

While in Florida to investigate cotton insects, Glover was inspired to write:

"From red-bugs and bed-bugs, from sand-flies and land-flies,
Mosquitoes, gallinippers and fleas,
From hog-ticks and dog-ticks, from hen-lice and men-lice,
We pray Thee, good Lord, give us ease."

Doctor Fitch, the New York entomologist, was dedicated to his work, as the following story indicates. One evening, at family prayers, he was reading a chapter from the Bible. Attracted by the light, a moth dropped on the open page. After a brief spiritual struggle, Doctor Fitch grabbed his butterfly net, captured and bottled the specimen—a species new to science—and then finished reading the evening's Bible lesson.

• **An Age-old Battle**—The appointments of the two men in 1854 make convenient markers for this year's centennial, although man's battle with bugs is as old as man himself. Entomologists recognize this, as well as the fact that the fight probably will have to continue as long as men live on this earth.

Some of man's oldest literature—including the Bible—contains many references to man's relations with insects, good and bad. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard" and "a land flowing with milk and honey" are quotations familiar to everyone. The following passage from Joel may not be so familiar, but the situation will remind today's farmers of their own troubles:

"That which the palmerworm hath left hath the locust eaten; and that which the locust hath left hath the cankerworm eaten; and that which the cankerworm hath left hath the caterpillar eaten . . . . Be ye ashamed, O ye husbandmen; howl, O ye vinedressers . . . . because the harvest of the field is perished."

• **Much Progress Made**—Men might be driven off the face of the globe if they relaxed their constant fight against insect pests. (In fact, it has been estimated that man has only about a one-to-500,000 chance of outliving insects on the earth.)

It is certain that insects would cause thousands of more deaths and hundreds of thousands of cases of illness yearly if they were not controlled as effectively as they are today in the U.S.

Certain, also, is the fact that our acre yields of crops would be much smaller—entomologists estimate 50 percent smaller—if it were not for insect control.

Thus, as entomology celebrates its centennial, it can point to many accomplishments. These achievements are most impressive when considered in relationship to the odds against the entomologist. They seem almost miraculous in view of the limited funds and personnel available for most entomological programs.

During the entire 100 years of this work, there has been a total of fewer than 6,500 entomologists. About 4,500 are at work today in various fields. It is estimated that only about 1,000 of these devote full time to research on insect problems.

It is this small army, inadequately financed, that protects American crops, homes and business from insects today. It was this group—fewer than the population of a small town—that in the past accomplished such things as these:

Yellow fever, which killed more than 100,000 Americans before 1905, has been eradicated from this country; and every school child knows the story of mosquito control and the digging of the Panama Canal.

Millions of Americans had malaria half a century ago. Today there are only a few thousand cases each year.

Typhoid has decreased 90 percent in the U.S. since 1912, largely as a result of a great "swat the fly" campaign launched about 1900.

• **Thinking Has Changed** — Entomologists are the first to point out that the profession's great achievements have been possible only through the cooperation of many outside the profession, including the general public. Doctors and educators have had a major role in public health campaigns; and agricultural workers have spread entomological findings to the farm and ranch.

The important thing is that the thinking of people has been changed in a short time through the combined efforts of many persons, led by the entomologists. As a result, it is possible quickly to put into use new facts and new methods that increase the effectiveness of insect control. The attitude toward the common housefly is a good illustration of the changed thinking that took place in the past century.

Grandmother was taught as a child that flies were harmless. Little boys who killed flies were punished for their cruelty. At mealtime, a Negro boy stood gently waving a peacock feather fan to keep the flies away from the food without hurting the harmless little creatures.

A generation later, Grandmother's daughter filled the house with flypaper, flytraps and any other device she could find to kill a few of the filthy flies. Her children claim that they spent much of their summer vacations with swatters in hand. If Mother was feeling generous and the flies were worse than usual, the kids sometimes were paid one cent for each 10 flies swatted.

It was largely this change in the public attitude—brought about in relatively few years through the leadership of a small group of men—that resulted in the elimination of yellow fever, the 90 percent decrease in typhoid and other notable contributions to America's health and efficiency.

• **Aids Agricultural Progress** — Less spectacular, bnt worth millions of dollars yearly, are entomology's contributions to agriculture. They are so familiar to readers of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press as to require only brief mention in this article. Those contributions related to cotton are indicated by short items in every issue of this publication. They have been discussed in a number of special editions, and in many special articles by leading entomologists and agricultural workers.

One of the most recent discussions of the subject, of historical interest in connection with the 1954 centennial observance, was the article, Cotton Insects and Their Control—A Backward and a Forward Look, published Feb. 27, 1954,

in the special Better Production Practices issue of The Press. K. P. Ewing, who is in charge of the section of insects affecting cotton and other fiber plants in the Entomology Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service of USDA, was the author. He listed some of the major milestones in the control of cotton insects, and discussed the future outlook.

• **The Next 100 Years**—The almost unbelievable progress that entomology has made during its first century may be expected to be multiplied many times during the next 100 years. The last two decades have brought far more rapid advances in the development of new materials, machines and methods than the first 80 years. Even more important, there has been growing understanding of the necessity for insect control.

All of this must be most encouraging to that small group of Americans who have devoted their lives to the profession. It should also cause millions of other Americans, all of whom benefit from their work, to see to it that professional entomologists receive the cooperation and financial support that are essential for maximum success in the battle against bugs.

• Oilseed Cake Trade Position Shifts

THE U.S. became a net exporter of oilseed cakes and meals during the five-month period October 1953-February 1954, USDA reports. Net exports for that period amounted to 10,320 tons; this contrasts with net imports totaling 209,162 tons in the corresponding months of 1952-53.

During the complete years beginning October 1952 and 1951, net imports totaled 232,264 and 303,586 tons, respectively. In 1950-51, net exports amounted to 40,649 tons.

USDA says that the change in U.S. position took place largely as a result of heavy exports of soybean cake and meal, particularly in November and December 1953. Net exports of soybean cake and meal in October 1953-February 1954 totaled 39,901 tons in contrast to net imports of 20,411 tons in October 1952-February 1953. Most of the soybean cake and meal went to Japan and Canada.

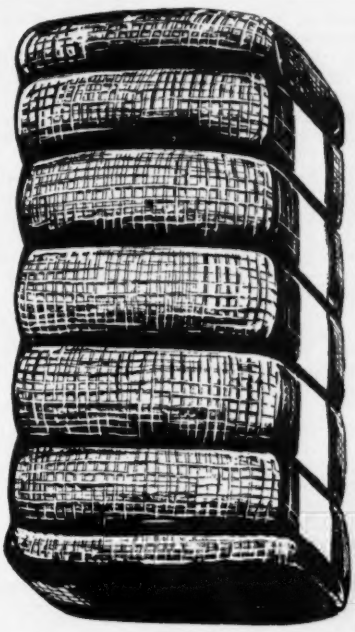
Net exports of linseed cake and meal amounted to 6,714 tons in the five-month period. Net imports of 16,505 tons were recorded for the same period in the previous year.

The U.S. maintained its position as a net importer of cottonseed and copra cake and meal, but the volume of net imports dropped sharply, USDA says. Cottonseed meal imports declined from 88,935 tons in the five-month period in 1952-53 to 6,136 tons in 1953-54; and copra meal went from 43,479 tons to 28,786 tons.

Mill at Blytheville Is Sold to Crain Co.

Sale of the Blytheville Cotton Oil Co., Blytheville, Ark., to the Crain Co., Wilson, Ark., has been announced by James H. Crain, the new owner, and W. C. Higginson, manager of the mill.

I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis, was head of the firm which had owned the mill.



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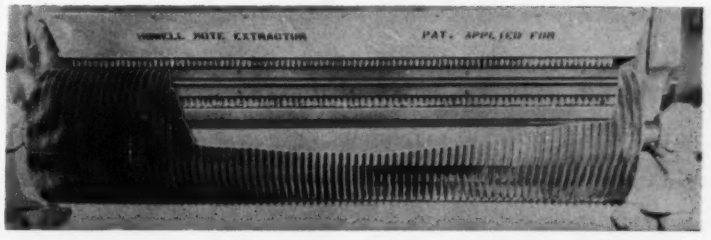

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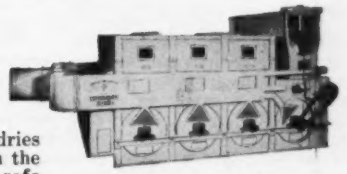

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The 72" COF Drier-Cleaner-Boll Opener dries the cotton by blowing dry, hot air through the cotton as it is spread out thin. We use a safe Hinckley Hot Air Furnace.

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By Texas Organizations

Two Drouth Relief Plans Advocated

■ IMMEDIATE HELP for dry areas of West Texas asked. Long-range integrated water development is recommended.

Two plans seeking to relieve conditions resulting from the drouth have been advocated recently by two groups of Texans. One is a proposal for immediate help for farmers and stockmen in West Texas. The other calls for an integrated, long-range plan that will make efficient use of the state's available water.

Both proposals were made after the recent rains which, while greatly helping the crop prospects in many areas of the state, were not sufficient to break the drouth completely. In addition, it is pointed out that some farmers and ranchmen will need public help to finance future operations even in areas where good rains have fallen.

• **Five-Point Help Asked**—The request for immediate help is a plan which county judges of West Texas presented to the state's congressional delegation. These points were embodied in the recommendations which Governor Allan Shivers made to President Eisenhower on April 26. They are:

1. Loans to small businessmen in the drouth area, so they may restock their merchandise and carry on.
2. Loans to farmers and ranchers to enable them to pay their necessary living expenses and operate their farms and ranches.
3. Additional loans to enable farmers to deep-break their lands and put hard clay on top, in order to stop blowing. Estimated cost is $10 per acre.
4. An arrangement by which FHA loans can be extended to 10 years so farmers may live and pay debts to local creditors along with payments to the FHA.
5. Continuation of assistance by the Soil Conservation Service to retain what top soil remains so crops may be raised when sufficient rains come.

• **Water Development Plan** — A long-range program for "integrated water development" is advocated by the Texas Water Conservation Association, which met April 27 and urged that a study of Texas over-all water needs be initiated at the earliest possible date.

"The present prolonged drouth has emphasized the fact that water is the No. 1 problem facing Texas," the Association said.

"A strong program of water development and conservation is necessary to support the progressive expanding demands of the state's increasing population, its agricultural, municipal and industrial development," the group pointed out.

The Association recommended these steps:

1. A joint study of the over-all water supply and conservation problems of Texas by the state and federal governments.
2. Basin-wide surveys to determine the origin, quantity and quality of water, existing storage facilities, dams and reservoir sites, and actual and potential demands of each watershed or basin.
3. Submission by the legislature of a constitutional amendment providing state assistance to state river authorities and districts, municipal corporations and political subdivisions in building water supply projects.
4. Rewriting of the present surface water code to eliminate ambiguous and conflicting provisions, define riparian rights and provide for inventorying and recording of such rights and uses, and revise law providing for creation of water districts.

"This state's economy is completely wrapped up in its available and usable water supply," the group said. "Therefore, the development and conservation of our water resources affects every person in the state, regardless of occupation, business or profession."

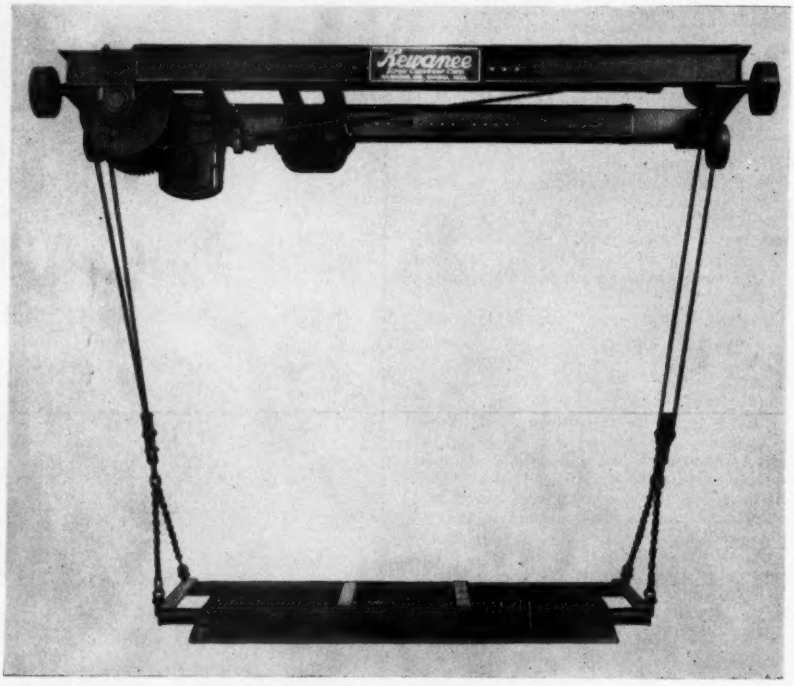
The proposed study would include an "extensive and detailed engineering and economic investigation," an enlarged program by the Texas Board of Water Engineers for gathering and screening of "basic data," such as stream flow measurement, and study of "all actual and potential sources of water supply."

The Association recommended that state assistance to river authorities, districts and cities be in the form of advances from a revolving fund established either by direct appropriation by the legislature or issuance of state bonds.

All projects in which state assistance would be furnished would be self-liquidating over a period of years, not to exceed 50.

Authorities carrying out such projects would pay into the revolving fund from revenues received from sale of water or hydroelectric power "not less than such sum of money as may be necessary to meet its annual obligation as to principal and interest."

■ If you use RED tags only for identifying fire-packed bales, there will be no danger of mixing them with other bales. Doing this will help to reduce fire losses.



Screw Conveyor Has New Truck Lifts

THE KEWANEE DIVISION of Screw Conveyor Corp. announces two more redesigned truck lifts for the grain, feed and processing industries.

A new Model 300 rated for 8,000 pounds cradle load capacity and a Model 500, rated for 10,000 pounds cradle load capacity have been developed to provide faster, safer and more efficient unloading of trucks, the company says. The overhead frames are of telescopic design permitting installation adjustments in increments of two inches to fit driveways from 10 to 15 feet wide. Mechanism is simple and fool-proof, requiring but one man to operate the lifts with positive control up or down.

All working parts are hung within, below and to one side of the telescoping frame. The lifts can be installed immediately below driveway roof permitting utilization of entire driveway height. This affords a maximum raising range without damage to truck cabs or hoods, or the operating mechanism of the lifts.

Cradle features provide utmost strength and utility with skid-proof approach plates. Floor of cradle can be planked or of welded grating to eliminate bumpy cross-over. Cradle hanger chain assemblies are designed to fall automatically toward outside when cable is slacked. This assures clear passage for truck between cables with no fear of entanglement in bumpers or wheels. Cables are rated at several times lifting capacity. All sheaves are bronze bushed and turn on hardened and ground pins.

For information write the manufacturer at 700 Hoffman Street, Hammond, Ind., or at Winona, Miss., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

Manager of Alice Mill

RAYMOND F. HOLUBEC, manager of the Alice (Texas) Cotton Oil Co., whose appointment was announced in The Press on April 24, is shown above. He succeeds D. C. Daniel, who has been in cottonseed crushing for 57 years and will continue as vice-president, director and advisor at Alice. Holubec has been manager of the mill at Granger, Texas, since 1942. He is a Mason, Shriner, director of the Brazos River authority and leader in Red Cross and other civic programs.

Tighter Soybean Standards Suggested by Economist

Tightening of soybean grade standards would improve the soybean market, according to L. F. Stice, University of Illinois farm economist. He suggests that such action would:

1. Increase value of soybeans. Prices are now based on three percent of foreign material. Each one percent increase in foreign matter actually lowers prices one percent.
2. Make U.S. soybeans more attractive to the foreign market.
3. Reduce shipping charges.
4. Encourage both producers and dealers to keep dirt and trash out of beans. Since there is at present no premium for beans that contain less than three percent foreign material, there is no incentive for keeping beans clean, and the producer of clean beans is, in effect, penalized.

• Tractors Ruining U.S. Says Soviet Radio

AMERICAN FARMERS, says the Soviet radio, are going to the dogs, and all because there are too many tractors in the U.S.

In the U.S., a recent broadcast said, only large farmers can afford tractors. Two-thirds of the American farms have no tractors at all. Therefore, small farmers find it impossible to compete against the big capitalistic farmers.

Mechanization "has brought veritable disaster to millions of farmers," the radio continued. "Every new tractor in agriculture means the ruin of one farm family or five tenants."

• Senate Group Hears Council Leaders

THE IMPORTANCE of agricultural research and education was emphasized April 29 in testimony before the Senate Agriculture appropriation subcommittee.

A. L. Durand of Hobart, Okla., and H. L. Wingate of Macon, Ga., president and vice-president of the National Cotton Council, urged the committee to approve increases of about $18 million for research and education included by the Budget Bureau in USDA's budget.

"'We cannot go forward with the vital task of building a really sound farm program until we have corrected the disparity which exists between agriculture's need for research and education and the amount of money available for this essential work," Durand said.

"If agriculture is to take its rightful place in American progress, we must restore to it a better opportunity to move forward in technology," he declared. "We must have a program of research and education that is equal to the challenge of the present day. Without it, no total farm program can be more than a temporary expedient. With it, any farm program will have an immeasureably better chance of success."

Wingate, confining his remarks to education, declared that recent advances in agriculture have created problems that can be met only by a greatly expanded cooperative Extension Service.

"The spearhead of an expanded extension program should be an enlarged county advisory staff capable of giving individual farm families intensive technical and managerial assistance and counsel," he asserted. "This is of the greatest importance to small farms, of which we have so many in the Cotton Belt."

He said the average agricultural county has about one full-time man to carry on an "education job which is supposed to put money in every farmer's pocket—one man to take the useful results of all of our technical and managerial research to the farmers in the county, to knit together the complicated and oftentimes highly technical information that comes from the state experiment stations and the research services of the USDA and to give it practical meaning to 1,769 farmers.

"We are convinced this intensified on-the-farm approach will work and pay dividends. Comparable service on varying scales has been tried in North Carolina, Missouri, California, Vermont, Washington and other states with outstanding success. The proper development of this expanded program will improve the efficiency of agriculture, provide a better balance of production with market opportunities, and be of real benefit to the whole American public."

Philippine Copra Output Expected To Expand

Production of Philippine copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut in 1954 is expected to exceed the 1953 total by 10 to 15 percent, USDA reports. Significant increases in the area planted to coconuts account for this expected rise.

Heavy typhoon damage in 1953 and the memory of low 1952 prices combined to drop last year's production by seven percent. The total was 865,845 long tons.

Exports of copra and coconut oil were also down last year, with the decrease being blamed on typhoon damage, not on a weak market. The U.S. imported more of these products than in 1952, but European markets took virtually no coconut oil and less copra.

Exports of copra and coconut oil during the first three months of 1954 totaled 172,729 tons (copra equivalent). This is 34 percent more than was exported in the same period in 1953. Export price at mid-March was $180 per short ton.

Prices fluctuated considerably in 1953, and USDA points out that this is more or less a characteristic of copra prices. Average for the year was $183.09 per long ton. The 1952 average was $122.49.

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flakewhite shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils...the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials . . . the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL

• USDA Selling Milk For Use in Feed

USDA BEGAN on May 3 selling surplus dried milk for use as a source of protein in animal and poultry feeds. The action had been expected by oilseed processors and other feed manufacturers.

Dried milk is being sold to feed manufacturers in most states at 3.5 cents per pound, but is priced at four cents in some states of the Far West.

Manufacturers are permitted to buy not less than carlots (40,000 pounds) for substitution in animal or poultry feeds up to 7.5 percent of the total content of the feed.

Nonfat dried milk bought under the program, USDA said, must be purchased prior to Sept. 1; must be used in addition to the purchaser's normal buying of dairy products, fermentation by-product feeds, fish solubles and riboflavin supplements; and must be incorporated in mixed animal or poultry feeds prior to Nov. 1.

Feed trade members point out that the price represents a loss to the government on the dried milk, but is in line with values of such vegetable protein concentrates as soybean and linseed meal. USDA officials have expressed the belief that the program will not seriously influence the demand for other protein concentrates.

Commenting on the plan, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said:

"We are fortunately in position to realize two beneficial results from the program. We can move substantial amounts of dried milk into feed use, relieving the government of the need to carry some of the burdensome stocks. At the same time, we can help stabilize the protein feed supplement market to the advantage of animal and poultry feeders. We will be putting some skim milk, for which there is no other current outlet, back into normal use as a livestock feed."

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Dates for Feed Industry Meetings Announced

Dates have been announced for a number of meetings of the feed industry and allied groups that are of interest to oilseed processors. Meetings scheduled this spring, summer and fall include the following:

May 16-17—Missouri Grain, Feed and Seed Association at the Hotel Governor, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 15-16—Alabama Feed Association and Poultry Industries Association at Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham.

June 20-21-22 — Georgia Feed and Poultry Conference at Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta.

June 21-22—Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials at Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City.

Sept. 19-20-21—Grain and Feed Dealers National Association and Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Association conventions at Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati.

Sept. 23-24—Arkansas Formula Feed Conference at University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Oct. 12-13-14—Association of American Feed Control Officials at Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Oct. 14-15—Texas Nutrition Conference at Memorial Student Center, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

Oct. 21-22—California Animal Industry Conference, at Governor's Hall, Sacramento, Calif.

Oct. 28-29—Missouri Feeding Short Course, University of Missouri, Columbia.

• Tighter Food Fats Situation Likely

A TIGHTER situation in vegetable oils and other food fats, except butter, is forecast for the remainder of the current crop year by USDA.

Supplies of most fats and oils for the 1954 crop year, however, are expected to be plentiful, the Department adds.

"Stocks of food fats at the beginning of the 1954-55 marketing year, including CCC stocks, may be slightly less than last year's peak, but output is expected to reach a new high.

"A sharp increase in production of soybean oil (including the oil equivalent of soybeans exported for crushing) and a moderate rise in the production of lard over that a year before will more than offset reduced output of cottonseed oil."

The Department's summary of the fats and oils situation sees the possibility of some upward pressure on prices of edible oils, during the remaining months of the present crop year.

While current supplies of food fats, excluding lard, are large, a substantial portion consists of cottonseed oil and butter held by CCC.

Plant Treated Seed; Don't Crush It

Planting seed should be treated to destroy seed borne diseases, but seed that has been treated should never be crushed by an oil mill. Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, calls his members' attention to this fact in a recent letter.

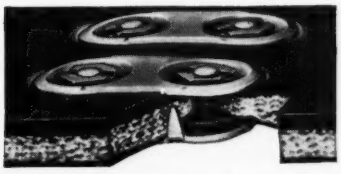
The Pure Food and Drug Administration specifically prohibits the crushing of seed that have been treated, because of danger of contamination of food and feed products.

New Product:

FLEXCO BELT FASTENER BY FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING

A new FLEXCO belt fastener has been developed by Flexible Steel Lacing Co. for joining conveyor belts in foundries or wherever scrapers and plows are used on belts conveying sand, clay, gumbo, tacky materials, fertilizers, and wet fines.

These scraper plates, as they are called by the manufacturer, make the same strong, tight butt joints as standard FLEXCO belt fasteners. The top plates are beveled at both ends, however, so that scrapers will readily ride over them. In addition, the protrusion above the belt is held to a minimum. The result is said to be less wear on scrapers and improved cleaning of the belt.



FLEXCO scraper plates have been tested for several years in a number of plants and under varying conditions with excellent results.

They are made in just one size for joining the most popular size belts five-sixteenths inch to one-half inch in thickness, with not more than 500 foot centers. Available in steel, Monel and Everdur. Ask for Bulletin F-108. Address Flexible Steel Lacing Co., 4607 Lexington Street, Chicago 44, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 21.

• 2,4-D May Be Used To Ripen Bananas

BANANA RIPENING may be a new job for 2,4-D, USDA research workers believe.

Produce men have long sought a safe, simple method of ripening bananas to take the place of the hazardous ethylene gas chamber. Scientists at USDA's Plant Industry Station found that treating bananas with 2,4-D caused them to ripen three to eight days earlier than fruit ripened naturally in the presence of gases (mostly ethylene) given off by the bananas themselves. In addition, the 2,4-D ripened fruit was more uniform in color and noticeably sweeter.

• Alabama Ginners Get Group Insurance

A GROUP INSURANCE plan has been adopted by the Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association, says Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary. The action was taken at a recent meeting of the insurance committee held at Montgomery.

Association members, their employees and all dependents are eligible to participate. Ennis has announced that a representative of the insurance company will call on individual ginners in the near future to explain the program and take applications.

Coverage will become effective July 1 and all ginners, employees and dependents who are enrolled before that date will not be required to take physical examinations. After July 1, satisfactory evidence of insurability will be required.

The insurance, Ennis says, "is much more liberal than that which is normally offered small groups. In addition to hospitalization and surgery, this coverage includes life insurance, disability insurance and polio. It also includes on-and-off the job coverage for any particular ginner and his employees, if desired." He adds that by using the buying power of the Association, Alabama-Florida ginners can get this protection at wholesale rates.

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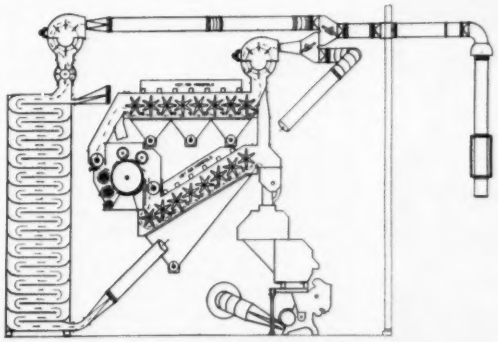

Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screen. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

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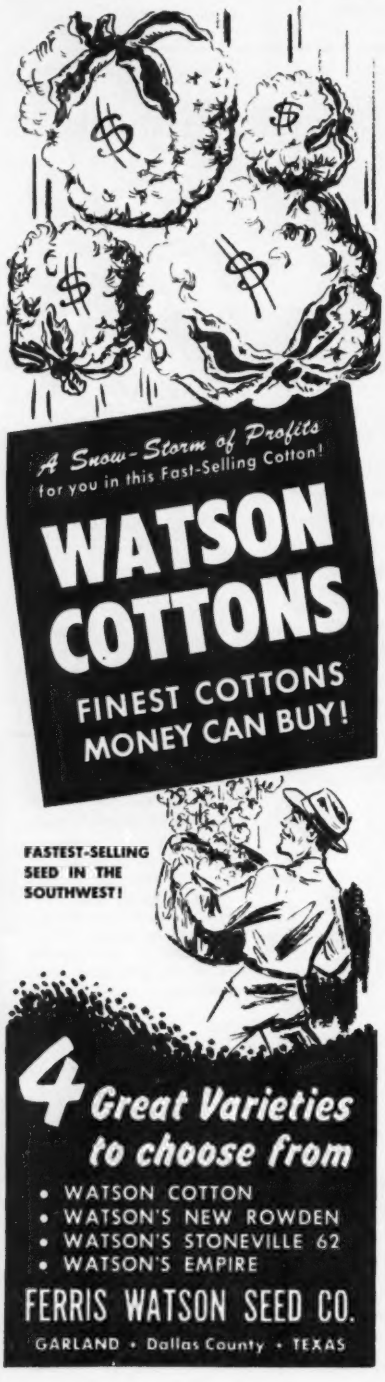
Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18

• May 12, 19, 25, 26—Southeastern Gin Operators' Schools. Continental Gin Co. School, May 12, Lyons, Ga. Murray Co. of Texas School, May 19, Atlanta. Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School, May 25, Columbus, Ga. Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. School, May 26, Columbus, Ga.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• May 24-25 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Assocation annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—American Cotton Congress sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. For information write Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, president.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 13-14-15 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 22-23 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., executive vice-president.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-9 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Aug. 30—National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, president.

• Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2—American Soybean Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

In the Spring, Fancy Turns to USDA

In the spring, the young man's fancy may turn elsewhere; but the fancy of thousands of older Americans turns toward Ezra Taft Benson and his cohorts in the Department of Agriculture. With the robin's first chirp comes a flood of requests to USDA from green-thumbed, more or less, citizens who want advice on gardening.

How spring inspires the gardeners is apparent from USDA's figures. Mailings of a pamphlet, Roses for the Home, increased from 8,700 in February to 28,500 in March; 9,600 tax-paying customers of the Department received the publication, Suburban and Farm Vegetable Gardens, as compared with only 3,600 in February; and the government's printing office is busy reprinting a handbook on insects and diseases because the supply was exhausted during March.

Most of the spring deluge of requests can be handled by sending a pamphlet, but about one-fourth of the inquiries must go to a Department technician for answer.

H. E. Emery, Builder of Oil Mills, Dies at Dallas

Herbert E. Emery, Dallas, died April 24 at his home after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held April 26.

Emery, general manager of the Carol-Arnold Pipe & Construction Co. for most of the last two years, headed the former Western Engineering Co., a designing and construction firm which built vegetable oil mills in the Southwest.

Emery moved to Dallas in 1918 while serving in the Army during World War I. He was stationed as a staff officer at Camp Dick, which was operated in the fairgrounds.

Following the war, he became associated with the Western Engineering Co. and took over as head of the firm in 1921. He married the former Miss Frances Baldwin on Nov. 17, 1920.

Emery had lived in Dallas continuously since 1918 except for 1936-41, when he lived in California and New Mexico. During World War II, he worked with the War Production Board in its Dallas office and during the Korean War was an industrial analyst for the salvage division of the U.S. Department of Commerce's regional office in Dallas.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, the Dallas Dinner Dance Club and the Dallas Athletic Club and was a charter member of the Dallas Salesmanship Club.

Besides his wife, who is a well-known Dallas book reviewer, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. C. W. Emery of Zanesville, Ohio, and two sisters, Mrs. Glenn Hambel of Zanesville, and Mrs. John Heck of Shelby, Ohio.

J. P. Ross Heads MCPA

J. P. ROSS, ginner from Essex, Mo., has been elected president of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association. NCPA's annual meeting was held April 22 at Sikeston. Ross is a past president of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association and a director of the National Cotton Council.

Cotton Insect Meeting Held at Texas Tech

A cotton insect control meeting was held May 4 at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, for county agents, vocational agriculture teachers and members of the insecticide industry. Various phases of cotton insect control were scheduled for discussion.

Scheduled to speak on the program were Dean W. L. Stangel, head of Tech's school of agriculture; Dr. J. C. Gaines, head, department of entomology, Texas A. & M. College, College Station; W. L. Owens, entomologist, Lubbock Experiment Substation; C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; Don L. Jones, superintendent, Lubbock Experiment Substation; F. I. Jeffrey, assistant project leader, Pink Bollworm Control Project, San Antonio; and Neal M. Randolph, Texas Extension Service entomologist, College Station.

Cottonseed Meal for Poultry

(Continued from Page 8)

a nitrogen solubility of 75 percent in 0.02 normal sodium hydroxide could be used to replace one-half of the soybean meal in chick starter, broiler and grower feeds. This is still the case and where a processor can supply a cottonseed meal which meets those specifications, this meal can be used to replace one-half of the soybean meal in those rations.

We would suggest limiting cottonseed meal to 8 percent of turkey starter, grower or finisher feeds until further data are available. The principal deficiency in cottonseed meal protein is lysine. Lysine deficiency in the ration fed Broadbreast Bronze turkeys manifests itself by the appearance of white bars across the feathers and such a striking change is quickly noticed by the turkey grower.

Laying hens are so sensitive to free gossypol that no cottonseed meal is recommended at the present time in laying rations. It has been established that the use of cottonseed meal containing less than 0.01 percent free gossypol in laying rations will cause egg yolk discoloration. Research on this problem is being intensified, and it is anticipated that methods will be developed whereby the free gossypol is sufficiently inactivated so that the meals may be used in laying hen rations.

Burroughs Head Speaks At Delta Council Meet

John S. Coleman is a featured speaker at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Delta Council, May 11, at Cleveland, Miss. His topic is world trade.

Coleman is president of the Burrough's Corp., Detroit. He is a member of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy and chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy.

Delta Council is carrying out a Salute to Industry theme at the annual meeting.

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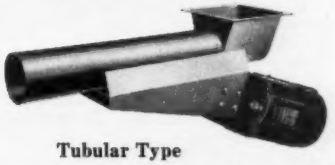
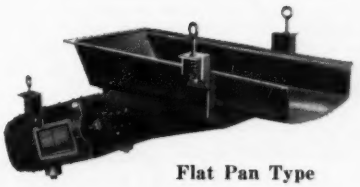


Tubular Type



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• Oil Mill Short Course Plans Announced

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS from industry will be heard at the short course for cottonseed oil mill operators at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, July 6-9. M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, is program committee chairman.

On Wednesday, July 7, the topic will be seed cleaning and lint cleaning. Thursday screw press and Expeller operation will be discussed. Friday's schedule includes talks on foreman training and safety. Registration for the three-day course will start Tuesday afternoon, July 6.

Lectures in the mornings and informal afternoon discussion groups will be held in the air-conditioned Memorial Student Center. Laboratory work will be done in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, which is operated by the Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

Sponsors of the short course are Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and the chemical engineering department of Texas A. & M. College.

Entertainment features include a barbecue Wednesday night and a banquet Thursday night.

Accommodations are available in the Memorial Student Center, in college dormitories or at nearby tourist courts. Further information about the short course may be obtained from Dr. J. D. Lindsay, of the chemical engineering department of Texas A. & M.

Soil Temperature Recorder Used at Lubbock Station

An apparatus which automatically records soil temperatures is now in use at Texas Experiment Substation, Lubbock, and researchers there hope to use this information to pinpoint planting dates for cotton as well as to be able to predict how much cotton will come up when the average minimum soil temperature is known exactly.

The apparatus, a seven-day clock recording thermograph, costs about $70, too costly for most farmers to use individually. To record soil temperatures, the bulb is placed eight inches beneath the surface of the soil, and the temperature is gauged on the clock face by a mechanical pencil arm.

Initial studies show that only about 30 percent of a cotton crop can be expected to come up if the average minimum temperature eight inches down in the soil is less than 60 degrees.

Specialists at the station recommend that farmers wanting to take temperatures in their own soils purchase a dial reading stem thermometer which will give simple and accurate soil temperature gaugings. A thermometer of this type costs about $7.

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• Cotton Helps Total Export Picture

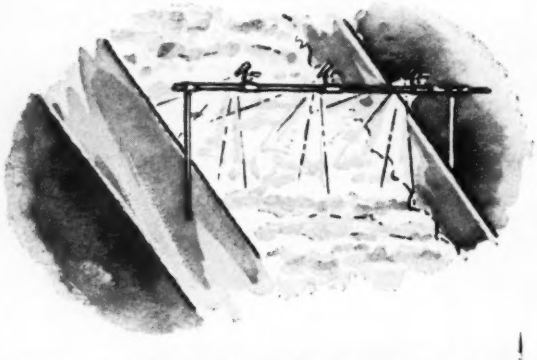
INCREASED RAW COTTON exports were the principal factor in a marked rise in total U.S. agricultural exports in February this year, USDA reports. Cotton exports rose to 308,000 bales in January and to 401,000 bales in February.

This increase in sales of U.S. cotton abroad is attributed to depleted stocks of cotton in foreign countries at the end of 1953. This caused world prices to rise to U.S. levels and created greater demand for cotton from this country.

Total agricultural exports for February 1954 were 15 percent above those of the preceding month and 9 percent more than for the same month in 1953. Total value of exports in February 1954 was $236 million. Goods shipped out from July 1953 through February 1954 total $1,905,000,000 in value. This is one percent below the total export for the same period a year earlier.

Exports of fats, oils and oilseeds have been at record levels since the beginning of the current marketing year, USDA points out. October 1953-February 1954 exports totaled 1.4 billion pounds on an oil equivalent basis compared with 0.97 billion pounds during the same period last year. This is an increase of nearly 45 percent.

The new high export rate of fats, oils and oilseeds for October-February is accounted for mainly by expanded foreign rates of soybeans, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, peanuts, tallows, greases and fish oils.



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Presenting

William K. Martak

Memphis, Tenn.

WILLIAM K. MARTAK, Memphis, Tenn., manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill, was born Nov. 16, 1912, at Egremont, Miss.

Martak started his career with Southern in September 1933 and was named manager in November 1948.

He is a member of the Methodist Church and has served on the board of stewards. Martak is a Mason, Knights Templar and a Shriner.

• Private Debt Rise Is Not Alarming

PRIVATE DEBT is not increasing at an alarming rate, but actually is at a relatively low point in comparison with the national income. This is the conclusion reached by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in its Washington Report, which says:

"In the year 1929, private debt admittedly reached a dangerous high of $161 billion. In 1952 it was $302 billion. However, in 1929, national income was only $87 billion as compared with $291 billion in 1952.

"That means private debt has changed from 184 percent of the national income in 1929 to 104 percent in 1952. Obviously, we're in a lot better shape now. (The proportion, economists say, hasn't shifted much since 1952, the latest year for which official figures are available.)

"It's true that the rate of increase for debt has been pretty rapid in recent years. For example, consumer debt has increased from less than $6 billion in 1945 to $28 billion last Jan. 31. That's disturbing, for it imposes restrictions on future spending and demand.

"But take a look at this breakdown of our total private debt: Consumer debt changed from 7 percent of national income in 1929 to 9 percent in 1952, corporate debt from 102 percent to about 57 percent, commercial and financial debt from 26 to 7 percent, non-farm mortgage debt from 36 percent to less than 26 percent, and farm debt from 14 percent to about 5 percent."

Shallow Blading of Soil Conserves Moisture

Farmers in the High Plains area of Texas have been warned to save all moisture possible by Elmer Hudspeth, agricultural engineer at the Lubbock Experiment Substation. He points out that knifing or blading soil beds may disturb them to the extent that valuable soil moisture is lost.

Hudspeth described a shop-built "go-devil" that is being used at the station to get rid of weeds. "We are not losing soil moisture unnecessarily because we are disturbing only the top two inches," he says.

The "go-devil" can be built for about $50 to $60, excluding labor costs, Hudspeth adds.

Farmers who blade their soil should set knives shallow so that they will conform to the shape of the bed. This insures loss of a minimum amount of moisture and leaves the ground in a rough condition to prevent blowing.

Weed Conference Held

The seventh annual Texas Weed Control Conference was held April 29 at Amarillo Experiment Substation under joint sponsorship of Amarillo Chamber of Commerce, USDA and the Texas A. & M. College System.

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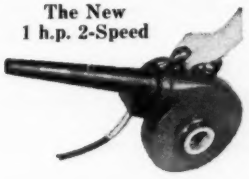

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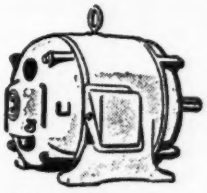

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laugh it off

Flushed with anger a man burst into an electrical shop. "Didn't I ask you guys yesterday to send a man to my home to fix the front door bell that's been out of order? And didn't you solemnly promise to send somebody out there right away?"

"But Mr. Bush, we did send one. I'm certain of it," protested the manager. Then he called to a workman in the back of the shop. "Hey, Mickey, didn't you go out to Bush Lodge yesterday to attend to that job?"

"Yes sir," replied Mickey. "I went out there all right, and I rang the doorbell for ten minutes, but nobody answered. Guess there was nobody home."

• • •

"No one knows how much money is spent in tipping," says a statistician. This is especially true of the auditor who tries to check up expense accounts.

• • •

A Soviet officer was explaining to a Czech peasant how Russia could deal with the United States.

"We could pack 20 atom bombs in 20 leather suitcases," he said, "and distribute them all over America."

The peasant looked doubtful. "What's the matter?" asked the officer. "Don't you believe we Russians have 20 atom bombs?"

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of that," the peasant said. "I was just wondering where you'd ever find 20 leather suitcases."

• • •

St. Peter and St. Thomas were playing golf on the Elysian Links one heavenly afternoon and St. Peter's first drive was a hole in one. Then St. Thomas stepped up to the tee and likewise scored a hole in one.

"All right, now," grumbled St. Peter. "Let's cut out the miracles and play golf."

• • •

In a certain business establishment signs were posted on every wall, bearing the single imperative word, "Think!"

Apparently the experiment in initiative didn't work out too well. A few weeks later, new signs. They read: "Don't think. Ask."

• • •

An applicant for a position on the police force was asked: "If you were ordered to disperse a crowd, what would you do?"

"I'd pass around the hat, sir!"

• • •

"A mother of small children shouldn't work," says a psychologist. For goodness sakes, how could she help it?

• • •

Youth should heed the older-witted
When they say, don't go too far—
Now their sins are all committed,
Lord, how virtuous they are!

• • •

Arithmetic caused the professor to flunk a pretty co-ed. His wife put two and two together.

• • •

The shoe manager was explaining to a complaining customer the reason for the poor quality of his soles. "All the good leather," he said, "is going into steaks."

• • •

The husband who goes out to the suburbs to see a model home had better not let his wife find out.

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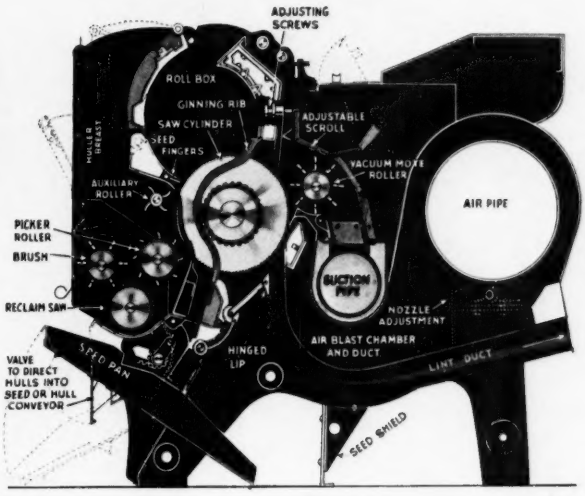

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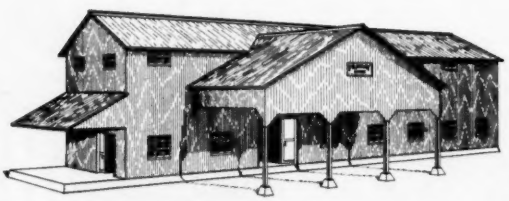

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